

Whitelaw faces demands for new initiatives

Second wave of riots in Liverpool

By Stewart Tendler and Arthur Osman

For the second successive night rioting erupted in the Toxteth district of Liverpool last night. Gangs set fire to barricades and stones were hurled at police reinforcements who tried to control the violence.

A pall of smoke hung over Upper Parliament Street, the centre of trouble the night before.

The renewed violence came at the end of a weekend of trouble in immigrant areas of London and Liverpool which left 130 policemen injured. Today the Government will face a barrage of demands for action to avert further scenes of burning cars, smashed shops and petrol bombs in mainland Britain.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, will find on his desk initial reports on rioting in Southall, west London, on Friday, and on the disorders in Toxteth.

This afternoon the Home Secretary is expected to face a disturbed Commons and calls for fresh initiatives in race relations, public order, youth employment and the protection of the police.

The trouble in Southall began after skinheads came into the largely-Asian area for a pop concert. Yesterday Mr David Lane, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, called for a strengthening of the law on public order and racial incitement, while immigrant groups described the riot as part of a campaign by racial groups to incite trouble.

An umbrella group for Pakistani organisations called for a judicial tribunal into the activities of extreme right-wing political groups, and immigrant councillors in London boroughs asked the Home Office to begin a programme against urban deprivation and inequality in employment.

The Saturday riots in Liverpool began with clashes between police and young blacks and Mr David Alton, Liberal MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill, will ask Mr Whitelaw to set up an urgent inquiry into the roots of the disorders.

After Saturday night's violence the tally showed 70 police officers injured, 11 of them detained in hospital, and three arrests. One man was alleged to have been in possession of petrol bombs and two others were accused of damage and theft.

A 400-yard yard section of Toxteth, in the hinterland of the docks and a mile from the city centre, was carpeted with broken glass, burnt out vehicles and debris still clinging to smouldering buildings yesterday morning.

Anonymous tip about a 'bloodbath'

For nine hours Liverpool policemen, supported by 50 reinforcements from Greater Manchester, had faced petrol bombs, fires, stoning and looting, which lasted until 7 am.

The violence appeared to have been premeditated and arose from a volatile mix of hoodlums, unemployment, frustration, alleged over-intrusive policing and the claim that black people had been provoked by police. It was not a race riot in the context of Brixton or Southall but was more the sudden fusing of elements common to black and white youths.

The weekend eruption began on Friday when a black youth was chased by police and fell off a motorcycle when they caught him. He disappeared after being pulled from the police by a gathering crowd of 40 black youths, and two hours of sporadic violence followed, in which five officers were hurt.

After the incident the police received an anonymous tip about a 'bloodbath' in Toxteth and a force of men equipped with riot equipment

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stood by. The police say they were kept from public view. Late on Saturday another anonymous tip reported a stolen car in the area and three officers went to investigate. They were met with stones and bottles. Within minutes a crowd of about 150 black and white youths took over Upper Parliament Street, the area's main artery. Parked cars were overturned and set on fire to form a barricade. Officers were driven into bus shelters and lamp posts to wreck them. Fire-car garages were broken into and the cars driven out.

Shops were burnt and others, including a wine store, looted as the violence spread. Police formed up behind riot shields and came under a barrage of bricks, bottles and petrol bombs. A BBC television team ran for cover when a masked gang armed with pick-axe handles attacked them, captured a £12,000 camera and destroyed it.

Chief Constable puts blame on parents

Mr Neil Higginson, the cameraman, said that the mob "warred us not to film. We agreed; but they still chased us and we ran as they hit us."

Redistributors were taken from one shop. Mrs Bridie Heffernan, a shopkeeper, said that about 30 masked youths broke into her premises to steal boxes of tinned goods. They also contents on the floor. She said: "It was sheer vandalism."

Through the night police had to report firemen on their way to tackle blazing buildings and cars. Finally, at 7 am, they began to clear the debris, which they melted away into side alleys and on to the Kingsley housing estate.

Mr Kenneth O'Brien, Chief Constable of Merseyside, placed much of the blame on the parents of the youths. He said: "Parents have a responsibility to discipline and control the behaviour of their children. These were mostly in their teens and early twenties, but some were younger than 12. They saw this as a huge joke or game."

He said: "Race relations leaders tried to maintain some order but failed to quell the riot. The hoodlums were hell-bent on attacking the police, who are so readily identified as symbols of law and order."

"Their fight was with us, I am confident we have the matter under control and contained, but we are prepared for any outbreak and are ready to deal with it quickly."

"The causes are many and various but I have no doubt that we are the readily identified symbols of authority and discipline which is anathema to these people."

Mr Oxford said it was sad because ethnic groups in Liverpool had been there for many years and the city did not have the immigration problem of other places.

He denied that black youths had been harassed by police in recent weeks. "Some of them seem to think that the police should not investigate their criminal behaviour. We are not going to let these young thugs get away with it; if that is harassment, then we are doing our duty."

"We are not taking them on just because they live in that area. To suggest we should be afraid of an inordinate number of policemen is quite untrue."

"This was not a race riot. The problem has been caused by a dispute over a car. It is a problem which has been caused by a dispute over a car. It is a problem which has been caused by a dispute over a car."

Continued on back page, col 3



Blood spattered and weary—a Liverpool policeman's lot, 1981 style.

Russian rebuff for Carrington over Afghanistan initiative

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow, July 5

On the eve of Lord Carrington's visit here the Russians have issued their sharpest rejection of the EEC initiative on Afghanistan, saying it could not serve as a basis for talks and that no one was going to hold talks with the Western-backed Afghan Government.

A Tass report from Vienna, issued after Lord Carrington's brief visit there, said the essence of the Foreign Secretary's initiative, which was decided "in averted commas" was a conference between the West and China, intended to hold without the participation of the Afghan Government.

"They want to resolve Afghanistan's domestic affairs without its legitimate representatives, behind the back of the Afghan people."

"Western politicians seeking to resolve the Afghan question in this way must be reminded that all attempts to talk with Afghanistan in the hope of force or to interfere in its domestic affairs are senseless. The only true path for a settlement of the situation round Afghanistan is contained in the political programme advanced

by the Afghan Government on May 14, 1980."

That programme called for direct talks with Iran and Pakistan and a guarantee of non-interference. It said there could be no discussion of Afghanistan's internal affairs, nor any conference without Afghanistan's participation.

Tass split on again the Soviet backing for the Afghan Government, saying that the announcement of Lord Carrington's mission, and rejected any conference held on terms other than those proposed by Kabul.

This appears to be a deliberate slap in the face for the Foreign Secretary, and guests little room for negotiation. The inflexible stand could be an opening negotiating position, but Western analysts in Moscow do not believe the Russians are ready to leave Afghanistan as they have except their own.

Moscow's apparent initial interest in the plan could be due to its recognition of the claim that the Russians have a security problem in the area.

However, the Russians feel under pressure on many issues from many countries, and with a sense of having their backs to the wall, are taking an increasingly unyielding stand.

Nevertheless, the Russians will use Lord Carrington's visit as evidence that Britain wants to improve its poor relations with Moscow.

□ No Illusions: Lord Carrington, who conferred with the French and West German foreign ministers before leaving London yesterday, is under no illusion that his mission will succeed (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

The most that he and his colleagues will allow is that their plan might start a new dialogue.

The discussion was regarded as a useful informal exchange of views. The Foreign Office rejected any charge of a big-power role. The objective was for Lord Carrington to hear an account of recent talks between Herr Genscher, the former West German Chancellor, and President Brezhnev, and to take note of the new voice in European policy in Paris.

The communiqué said both sides agreed that their "unbreakable alliance, fraternal friendship and cooperation" together with the development of relations between the two parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, fully met their countries' vital interests.

Such a formulation suggests that Mr Gromyko, who was invited to Warsaw by the Polish Communist Party Central Committee and therefore held talks with the Polish Foreign Minister, but also as a senior member of the Soviet Politburo, covered all the contentious ideological issues in his discussions.

The lengthy communiqué covered a range of foreign policy questions and showed that in this field at least there is complete agreement between the Russians and Poles—disarmament, European nuclear weapons, Afghanistan, the Middle East, the Helsinki accords.

The communiqué suggests that Mr Gromyko's visit was reasonably successful in Soviet eyes, though it used the word "businesslike" to describe the atmosphere, a code word normally reserved for negotiations with non-communist countries when there are sharp disagreements.

Soviet anxieties over Poland remain acute, but the Russians are resigned to letting the congress go ahead in the hope that it will result in some of the reforms.

A small force of police met the travellers, but no arrests were made, and Mr Houbrook said the crew would be free to move about if they wished. Mr Blainfain refused to allow reporters on board and would not make any comment.

Other members of the boarding party said he seemed to panic while his nets were being examined, and tried to get back to his home port of Boulogne.

Mr Blainfain was expected to appear in court today charged with illegal fishing. In 1965 Mr Bernard Newton, a Grimsby skipper, escaped from Reykjavik with three Icelandic policemen locked in his cabin. He stood trial for illegal fishing after getting halfway across the North Sea before being arrested.

Photograph, page 3

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Poles give Moscow a pledge of loyalty

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 5

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, returned here today from a short visit to Warsaw with a pledge from the Polish leadership that it would rebuff all attempts to undermine communism in Poland.

In a joint communiqué the Polish leaders also specifically endorsed the so-called Brezhnev doctrine, saying that the defence of socialism in Poland was inseparable from the country's sovereignty and independence and the security and inviolability of its borders.

"These questions not only affect Poland but are vitally important to the entire socialist community," the communiqué said.

The Poles also agreed with the Russians that the West was using the crisis to try to revise the post-war settlement in Europe and to change the balance of forces there and in the world. The two sides said they would do everything to maintain their defence capability at a proper level and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact.

Poland also gave a pledge that the country "was and will continue to be a firm link in the socialist community."

In giving Mr Gromyko such explicit promises on their loyalty to the Warsaw Pact, the Poles have clearly tried to allay one of the Russians' main worries throughout the crisis—the reliability of Poland as a military ally.

Mr Gromyko obviously sought such reassurances before the Polish party congress opens on July 14, and his visit was probably also used to impress on the Polish leaders the Kremlin's concern that the congress should not adopt policies unacceptable to Moscow.

For protocol reasons the communiqué did not dwell on matters not related to defence and foreign policy. But the Soviet Foreign Minister, although not charged with the defence of ideology, touched his statements in language indicating that the Poles were left in no doubt of the Russians' worries over the reformist movement within the Polish party.

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Maze talks bring hopes of deal

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Negotiations to find a settlement to the hunger strike at the Maze Prison were continuing late last night when a delegation from the Irish Commission for Peace and Justice returned to the prison for further discussions with the eight men facing death.

The five members from the commission returned to the prison, near Belfast, four hours after an earlier six-hour meeting with the men. It is understood that the men, including McFarlane, the commander of the republican prisoners at the Maze, was said to be in the hospital wing of the prison when the delegation made its second visit of the day.

The delegates declined to comment as they left the prison after a weekend of hectic activity but this was seen as a hopeful sign that the discussions were continuing.

The commission had not requested a further meeting with Mr Michael Allison, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, during the four-hour break in the talks. The Northern Ireland Office and the Republican press centre declined to comment on the return visit.

Yesterday's talks came after the Republic's Press Centre issued a detailed statement from the prisoners calling for direct talks with the Government, which was notable for its conciliatory tone. Significantly there was no mention of political status. But both the Government and the commission examined it carefully.

Although the Government insists that the commission cannot negotiate with the men, a Northern Ireland Office civil servant was at the prison during Saturday's talks. It is not known what he was doing, but a spokesman for the Government said he was "quite normal for officials to escort people into the prison."

The civil servant was not at yesterday's talks. The Government maintains that the hunger strike must end before there are any changes in the prison regime; but these talks moved after the best chance of ending the strike before Mr Joseph McDonnell, aged 30, who starts the fifty-ninth day of his fast today, drifts into a coma and dies.

Yesterday, as his wife visited him, he was described as very ill.

If he dies, the solidarity of others on hunger strike will make further attempts at reaching a settlement slim, and on

the statement continued: "Supervisors did not be stricted. That is a matter for the regime's discretion. There would be no interference with prison officers, who would maintain their supervisory role."

On work routine, the prisoners said it should not be a "major point of contention" and that they would be prepared to maintain their cell wings and blocks, and engage in any activity they defined as self-maintenance.

Paisley's wedding invitation "Diary, page 32

Iraq contemplates jet deal worth up to £1,000m

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

The Iraqi Government is evaluating the British Aerospace Hawk jet trainer and fighter for its air force, and may seek to build the aircraft under licence.

Such a deal could be worth up to £1,000m in the long term, but would be unlikely to receive the approval of the British Government so long as Iraq's war with Iran continues.

A team of 30 engineers and technicians from Iraq are in Britain looking at the Hawk. They have visited British Aerospace centres at Kingston upon

Thames and Dunsfold, Surrey, where Hawks are made and assembled.

British Aerospace confirmed the Iraqi visits but played down the possibility of an early signing.

Iraq is also evaluating aircraft in France, Italy and Brazil that compete with the Hawk.

Most of Iraq's military supplies in the past have come from the Soviet Union, but Iraq now is buying frigates from Italy and Mirage fighters from France.

Navy missile will have short life

The Royal Navy's £1,000m Chevaline nuclear missile system, an improved version of Polaris, will be in service for only about four years before being replaced by Trident missiles. Because of the failure of a recent test firing, there is no chance that the submarine HMS Revenge will be equipped with the new system when it completes a refit.

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French barred

Mexico has retaliated against a French refusal to accept higher oil prices by excluding all French companies from Mexican economic projects.

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'Observer' loses 850,000 copies

Management at The Observer, which lost 850,000 copies because of an industrial dispute on Saturday, is to tell print union leaders that publication will be halted unless they give guarantees of uninterrupted production.

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Frenchman's GP

Alain Prost, of France, driving a turbo-charged Renault, won a rerun French Grand Prix after a rainstorm halted the original race at Dijon. John Watson, of Britain, was second in a new McLaren.

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Curse of England blights Yankee doodle day

From Michael Leapman, New York, July 5

There was a sort of belated revenge for the House of Hanover yesterday when most of America's annual celebration of its supreme act of disloyalty was washed out for that most British of reasons—it rained.

To hear Americans talk about it nowadays, you would think that their main reason for severing the British connection was the weather. On identifying an Englishman, their first instinct is to make a joke about rain.

When Wimbledon's tennis is delayed by it, they snigger knowingly.

There were no such jokes yesterday. The Fourth of July, traditionally a time for barbecues, fireworks and outdoor pursuits, had to be celebrated indoors. Most people stayed at home to be consoled by watching the American triumph at a relatively dry Wimbledon.

A huge fireworks display was planned in New York harbour, close to the Statue of Liberty and several hundred prominent New Yorkers were invited to a party on the 107th floor of the World Trade Centre, to drink beer and wine, eat hot-dogs and watch the show.

When they reached the top they found it swathed in a thick white cloud. Occasional flashes could be made out which might have been lightning, but which analysts identified as rockets bursting below. Pre-recorded sound effects of fireworks came over the loudspeakers to remind guests of what they were missing.

Those who left early enough to catch the late-night television news learned that the fireworks could be seen a bit better from the ground by those who braved the rain but

even so they were dimmed by swirling mists.

The rain began slowly and developed into a deluge by barbecue time. The first commemorative event of the day, 50 rounds of cannon fire from lower Manhattan towards New Jersey, took place in a light drizzle.

It persisted during the parade to City Hall, where representatives of ethnic groups mingled with American soldiers showing their latest weapons. Squads of sailors from visiting Navy ships joined the damp march.

Just before the parade ended it began to peck, and by the end of the day, an inch-and-a-half had been recorded in Central Park. Roads and gardens were awash.

All the afternoon's outdoor events had to be cancelled: craft fairs, concerts, square

dancing, not to mention thousands of private barbecue parties. The fireworks display went ahead more as a symbolic act of defiance, like the Boston Tea Party.

There was a perverse crumb of comfort. Watching a baseball game, the national sport, is a traditional way of spending Independence Day. The rain would have washed out dozens of games—except that none was scheduled because of the three-week strike of major league players.

It was not all things considered, an especially good day to be an American.

But if the Founding Fathers 205 years ago could have contained their patience, for just 24 hours, none of this would have happened. Today dawned warm and sunny, a traditional New York summer's day.

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stable Raymond Davenport after he was dragged by a car which hit shelter.

Short life for the Navy's £1,000m stand-in deterrent

By Peter Hennessy

The operational phase of the Royal Navy's controversial £1,000m Chevaline nuclear deterrent will be short-lived, even if the imminent trial of the improved Polaris missile system off Cape Canaveral, Florida, succeeds where the last one failed.

All four submarines of the Polaris squadron will not be fitted with Chevaline until late 1987 or early 1988, about four years before the start of their planned replacement by the Trident strategic nuclear force.

Thanks to its warheads and decoys refusing to separate satisfactorily at the most recent attempt, there is no chance that the submarine HMS Revenge will be equipped with the new system when it completes its 18-month refit in Rosyth dockyard early next year.

As Sir David Cardwell, Chief of Defence Procurement, revealed to the Commons Public Accounts Committee on February 18, the minutes of which were recently released, the Polaris boats need to be modified before Chevaline can be fitted inside their missile compartments.

One of several differences between the front end of the Polaris A3 missile and Chevaline is that Chevaline needs liquid rather than solid fuel to propel certain sections of it. Chevaline cannot get to sea before mid-1983, when HMS Resolution is due to finish its next refit. According to the refit cycle for the Polaris force, HMS Revenge should carry Chevaline by early 1985, HMS Renown by mid-1986 and the Revenge itself not until the end of 1987 or the beginning of 1988. The Polaris-Chevaline squadron is due to be withdrawn progressively from 1992 to be replaced by Trident boats as they are commissioned.

Staff of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, at Aldermaston, where the concept of Chevaline was developed, believe they understand what went wrong during the last trial off the United States Air Force

Base at Cape Canaveral. The setback was the first of its kind as one of these silly little things—it was only one small problem.

It seems, however, that with a more complex system of the complexity of Chevaline, there can be no such thing as certainty about its achieving success in any particular trial.

The Chevaline system, developed in the strictest secrecy by the Heath, Wilson and Callaghan administrations, is designed to enable the British strategic deterrent to penetrate the anti-ballistic missile system shielding Moscow until the vastly superior Trident force goes on patrol.

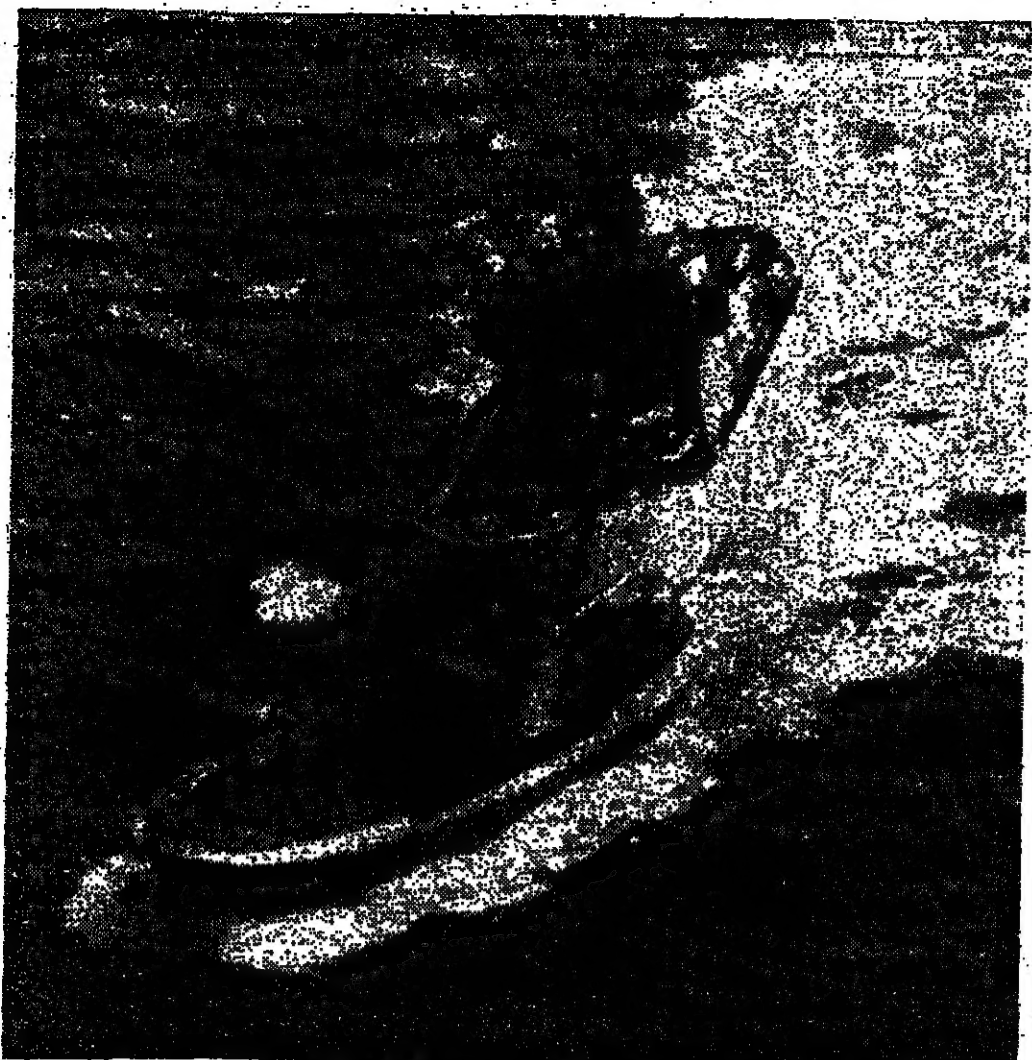
It appears that the Ministry of Defence would be unlikely to resist a thorough investigation of the procurement of Chevaline should the Public Accounts Committee decide to undertake the task. In that event, three main questions would confront MPs.

Was it necessary to upgrade the Polaris A3 system in the first place? How badly has the enterprise been handled in terms of financial control? Was it right that its true scale and cost should have been kept from Parliament until January 1981, when the House of Commons Committee of five ministers had approved its going ahead?

A Public Accounts Committee investigation would be likely to discover a dire failure in financial control between the spring of 1974, when Sir Harold Wilson's Cabinet Committee met, and early 1977, when action was taken inside the Ministry of Defence to remedy the deficiency.

Despite the failure of the last separation trial, the estimate of £1,000m for Chevaline is still accurate according to the Ministry. The sum includes a contingency reserve big enough to mop up any extra expenditure arising from the failure and the delay it has caused.

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Jean Mermoz, a French trawler (foreground), with a naval boarding party on board, causing a slight collision while turning hard to starboard in an attempt to flee HMS Alderney, an off-shore protection vessel. The trawler was escorted into Grimsby yesterday.

Law to check house ownership sought

From Our Correspondent, St Peter Port

Guernsey's housing authority wants officials to have the right to enter any premises, if need be, by force, where there is a suspected breach of the local law controlling the occupation of property by non-residents.

The authority would have to seek a warrant, providing sufficient information under oath to satisfy the Bailiff, the head of the island's judiciary, that there was reasonable ground for believing the law was being broken.

Anyone intentionally obstructing an official with a warrant would be liable to a fine of up to £500.

The provision is included in a housing law that goes before the island parliament on July 22.

The proposed extension of the housing authority's powers could provoke much debate, since it was not among the original proposals, approved 15 months ago, for a revised housing law to replace the one that has been in force since 1975.

Mr Roydon Fells, president of the housing authority, has told local MPs that the need for the right of entry became apparent only when the legislation was being drafted.

At present, he says, cases of alleged illegal occupation often have to be referred to the law officers for investigation. That leads to time-consuming and expensive administration procedures, he maintains.

Stansted plan 'an intolerable intrusion'

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The expansion of Stansted as London's third airport would be an "intolerable and intolerable intrusion" upon the countryside, Mr Christopher Hall, editor of *The Countryman* and former director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, said yesterday.

Addressing an open-air rally organised by the Ramblers Association, in Hatfield Forest, near the airport, Mr Hall said the proposed development was "unusually debated in terms of the alleged needs of air traffic and the objections of local residents."

A third element was all too often ignored, London was one of the most fortunate cities in the world in possessing an incomparable countryside, forming a green belt around it.

"A new international airport is a new city. It will have its own sprawling complex of highways and its acres of barren car parks. Its hotels will tower above the fields. Its workers will require to be housed in towns and villages for scores of miles around."

In the latest issue of the *Town and Country Planning* Association journal, Mr David Lock, a member of the association's executive, argues that Mr Graham Byre, QC, the inspector at the forthcoming inquiry, has been given an impossible brief that "may even be illegal."

Although the law says that the inspector must report to the Secretary of State for the Environment on the British Airports Authority's proposals for Stansted, he has also been told to inquire into any alternative, for which there need be no planning application at all.

The law does not recognise development proposals that are not properly made, Mr Lock says. Furthermore, the inquiry cannot legally examine the question of the extra 2,500 acres which the authority has suggested should be "safeguarded" for possible future growth, since no formal planning consent has been sought.

GPs face questioning on free health care

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Family doctors may be asked to say which of their patients should pay for hospital treatment under government plans to charge overseas visitors for health care.

The group will be asked to consider whether family doctors should say in their hospital referral letters which patients normally live in Britain and are therefore entitled to free treatment.

The Government has been considering such an option as an alternative to its original proposal to require an early stage of asking patients to produce their NHS cards, because many people are not registered with a doctor and therefore do not have a card.

But the British Medical Association opposes the idea of involving general practitioners because it says they already have enough administrative work.

The association said: "While GPs are not in favour of people receiving free health care when they are not entitled to it, they feel they already carry too great an administrative burden for the NHS, by having to sign sickness certificates, for example. They would not be prepared to increase this administrative burden, so other ways will have to be found."

The Government estimates an extra £5m could be raised by tightening the payment procedures. Emergency cases would still be treated free.

Mountbatten statue scheme

By a Staff Reporter

A proposal to erect a statue dedicated to the late Lord Mountbatten of Burma is made in a letter to *The Times* today signed by the Prime Minister and the leaders of the Opposition and the Liberal Party, among others.

They propose a statue in naval uniform, to be placed in the Mountbatten Memorial Park, the site of the former Admiralty Building. They say that any money received in excess of the cost would go to the Mountbatten Memorial Trust. The other signatories are representatives of the three services and public figures who were associated with Lord Mountbatten. They are: Field-Marshal Lord Harding of Petherton, Chief of the Imperial General Staff from 1952 to 1955; Lord Trevelyan, a senior official in the Indian Political Service until 1947, and later ambassador to the USSR; Lord Zuckerman, OM, FRSE, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Government, 1964-1971; Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Desmond Boyle, Chief of the Air Staff, 1955-1959; and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Casper John, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, 1957 to 1960.

Lord Mountbatten died in August, 1979, when a bomb planted by the Provisional IRA exploded on board the boat which he and his family had embarked on at Mullachmore, Co Sligo.

Proposals for a statue were made in letters to *The Times* in November, 1979.

Letter, page 13

Orchestras deprived of grants for new works

By Martin Hackerby, Music Reporter

Relations between the Arts Council and the four independent London orchestras have been soured by the proposed series of new commissions for the *Music of Eight Decades*, at the Festival Hall and Queen Elizabeth Hall next season.

The series is the latest attempt to build an audience for contemporary music on the South Bank; it will, however, use up all the Arts Council funds available in the coming year to subsidise contemporary work by the big orchestras at the Festival Hall.

In previous years the four orchestras have received special grants towards presenting modern works in their regular programmes. The extra subsidy is needed because new works require more rehearsal but usually draw smaller audiences.

To their anger, the orchestras have learnt that no such grants will be available for 1981-82.

Mr Basil Deane, the council's director of music, said that when they were discussing plans for *Music of Eight Decades*, a series of eight concerts presented by the London Orchestral Concert Board and the BBC, "we did not know that it would turn out that there would be virtually nothing for other concerts."

He said that was a pity; they would like to support other work, but there was not enough money.

Two of the big orchestras, the London Symphony and the Philharmonia, are giving concerts which have been included in the new series, but neither is completely happy with the arrangement.

Mr Peter Hemmings, managing director of the LSO, said the new series should not be at the expense of the orchestras' efforts to promote contemporary music.

He felt the new system was a retrograde step and the LSO was protesting to the council about the end of the special subsidy.

It was a view echoed by Mr Stephen Crabtree, managing director of the London Philharmonic, who felt a sort of "apartheid system" could develop, keeping contemporary music away from the mainstream.

Mr Christopher Bishop, managing director of the Philharmonia, welcomed the inclusion in the new series of the Philharmonia's concert next May, with Peter Maxwell Davies's *Black Pentecost*, but deplored the fact that there was no money at all for the orchestras to play contemporary music in the 1981-82 financial year.

The Royal Philharmonic expressed great concern at the plan. "The Arts Council cannot expect us to be artistic if we go out of business for it," it had been expecting help towards the cost of performing a new commission from Thea Musgrave and a fiftieth birthday concert for Malcolm Williamson.

Several orchestras said they were criticised by the council and other bodies, for playing safe with their programmes, presenting popular works to ensure large audiences; but the change in subsidy could force them to be even more conservative.

The council, however, feels that in recent years the big orchestras have not demonstrated a strong commitment to new music. Some of the special subsidies have gone to works by such composers as Borodin, Prokofiev and Walton—hardly the avant-garde.

Next year the council will reconsider the new policy.

Loose door theory in plane crash

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Department of Trade officials investigating the crash of a Dan-Air 748 airliner are inclining towards the theory that a loose cargo door was the cause. Metal fatigue has been almost discounted.

The 748, on a flight with three tons of mail from Gatwick to East Midlands Airport, Derby, last Friday week, fell from about 9,000ft into a field near Nailstone, Leicestershire, killing the two pilots and a cargo handler on board.

British Aerospace, manufacturer of this 748 and about three hundred and fifty others of the same type, said at the weekend: "The initial cause of the accident is being investigated on evidence that the starboard rear baggage door became open in flight."

Neither British Aerospace nor the investigators would go further. But the speculation in the aviation industry is that the door broke away and struck the tail, damaging the controls to such an extent that the twin turbo-prop airliner went into an uncontrollable dive in which the wings broke off.

In one of his last radio messages the captain of the 748 reported that the aircraft had suffered severe decompression, which could be caused by a door suddenly opening in flight.

The 748 has a system of warning lights which come on on the flightdeck if the doors are not securely fastened.

The accident investigators are trying to establish whether there was a fault in the cargo door locking mechanism; whether it was fastened securely before leaving Gatwick; and, if not, whether the warning system was working properly.

Archaeology

New dates question origins of Irish tombs

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Swedish archaeologists working in co Sligo in north-west Ireland have obtained surprisingly early radiocarbon dates for some of the megalithic tombs in the famous Carrowmore cemetery. According to Professor Glyn Daniel, a noted authority on megaliths, the results "question the existing model used to explain the origins of the two main types of Irish megaliths (the court cairns and the passage graves)."

The earliest of 34 dates obtained from Carrowmore by Dr Glyn Daniel is of 3800 plus/minus 85 BC, while other dates span the period down to 3000 BC; in calendar years these dates calibrate to 4500 to 3710 BC, making the megalithic tombs of Ireland as old as the first cities in Mesopotamia.

Dr Burenhult, of the Institute of Archaeology at Stockholm University, feels that "all the evidence available today indicates that the megalithic tombs and circles at Carrowmore are the earliest known in Ireland and Britain, and probably represent the megalithic introduction into these islands. The dates are also among the earliest for megalithic architecture anywhere."

Within the British Isles the neolithic chambered tombs of western England, Wales and western Scotland BC onwards, and a date from Trefignath in Anglesey of 3100 plus/minus 70 BC recently published confirm this pattern.

In Ireland itself the great passage-graves of the Boyne and other sites, such as Newgrange and Knowth, have dates from 2900 to 2500 BC, roughly 3700 to 3200 BC in calendar years, while the court cairns, considered by Irish archaeologists the earliest in the sequence of development, have dates of only 2500 to 2100 BC, or 330 to 2500 BC in calendar years. Dr Burenhult's work suggests the Boyne tombs are "the absolute maximum and perhaps the end of the megalithic socio-economy in the religious pattern of this community", while the court cairns are an even later derivative.

Probably the most important result of the work at Carrowmore, however, as Professor Daniel says in the current issue of *Antiquity*, is that the tombs may well have been built not by settled neolithic farmers recently arrived in the land, but by mesolithic gatherers and fishermen whose ancestors had been there for generations past.

"The traditional megalithic community equals megalithic monuments can no longer be upheld, and a development within a pre-existing mesolithic population is supported by offerings of unopened seashells in the excavated monuments," Dr Burenhult concludes.

His conclusion reflects that reached by Professor Grahame Clark in studying the megalithic tombs of Sweden. Professor Clark has noted the importance of coastal and marine resources during the earliest period of megalithic building there, with a subsequent shift to good farmland.

The diffusion of megalithic architecture from the Mediterranean, a theory fashionable for many years but under attack since the early 1960s, now seems to be roundly controverted: not only were its builders fishermen rather than farmers, but their development of the social structure needed to build these tombs and stone circles would seem to have occurred locally, without benefit of the more organized way of life.

Source: *Antiquity*, 55 No 214, 82-85, July 1981.

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Warsaw disappoints its partners in Comecon

After a three-day conference, 10 members of the Communist economic grouping, Comecon, have agreed in principle on the main guidelines for their five-year plans, but failed to resolve their differences over a number of crucial details. Final agreement has been postponed until the next conference in a year's time.

Poland's uncertain economic situation and its delegation's failure to explain where the Polish economy is headed, is regarded as a principal stumbling block by some delegations whose representatives did not conceal their disappointment that the Poles came here primarily to win political support rather than engage in a discussion over the future of their economy.

"We were waiting for them to give us detailed explanations as to where they expect their economy to go," one East European delegate said. Although Poland received a sympathetic hearing it was nevertheless felt that its principal aims were to reassure its allies that the Polish Communists were able to resolve the crisis and to request their Comecon partners to go on supplying Poland with goods already agreed upon.

Poland's economic difficulties have delayed the national five-year plan. But the feeling after the conference here is that its Comecon partners are now reconciled to the fact that Poland will not be able to keep its trade commitments for several years.

From Dessi Trevisan, Sofia, July 5

A solution to its economic problems was not discussed as it was felt that the cure should be found at home before Comecon was asked to make any substantial contribution.

Poland has already caused considerable problems for its partners as many of its deliveries of goods, such as coal, have been stopped, reduced or delayed.

But Poland got a friendly hearing although there was disappointment over the lack of any programme which the conference could have acted upon.

Clearly Poland's difficulties are having serious repercussions on all the countries linked to it through Comecon's interlocking barter trade system. This has made it practically impossible to plan ahead.

The debate on the co-ordination of economic plans until 1985 will be resumed at the next Comecon conference which is to take place in Budapest in a year's time. Before then, a summit of Comecon party leaders which Mr Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, said would not take place until early next year, ought to resolve the deadlock, which is not only due to Poland but to continuing differences over general issues.

The main areas of disagreement are over energy, machine building, chemicals and agricultural prices and payment which is now done through a cumbersome barter system.

The agricultural producers

and main food exporters, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, made strong pleas for higher agricultural prices; but there is no common agricultural policy except that all the participants agreed that more attention should be paid to agriculture in their future plans.

In energy policy, the East European countries are pressing hard for increased Soviet oil deliveries at prices which are still below international ones. But the message which Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, conveyed was that Moscow is sticking to the decision to keep oil supplies to Eastern Europe at this year's level of 30 million tonnes for the next five years.

Mr Tikhonov said that this meeting would facilitate preparation for a political summit of Comecon states which the Eastern European countries are now pressing for, especially as all of them are feeling the effects of the energy crisis.

Romania, for example, is keen to provide labour, equipment and money in order to take part in joint projects that would assure an expansion of energy supplies from the Soviet Union.

Summing up the results of the meeting, a Romanian delegate said that it failed to resolve the main problem. Because of failure to agree on such matters as energy and price reform all the main problems left over from the last meeting in Prague are being carried over to the next meeting in Budapest.



Defiant Arabs are accused of killing settlers

These four Palestinian Arabs, accused of killing six Jews in the town of Hebron last year, said in a statement at the start of their trial in Nablus yesterday that the victims were "land robbers" who deserved their fate (UPI reports). From the left they are Adnan Jaber, aged 33; Taisir Taha Abu Salma, aged 27; Muham-

mad Shubaghi, aged 36 and Yassir Zayadat, who is 31. They said they would not reply to the charges in court. "The only report we will make about our deeds will be to the Palestinian Revolution." The four, who were arrested last September, are said to have fired sub-machine guns and thrown grenades at Jewish settlers.

France to continue atom sales

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 5

The French Socialist Government expects to continue to sell nuclear equipment for research and other civilian purposes, M. Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, said in an interview in this week's issue of *Le Nouvel Observateur*.

Asked about French policy in the light of the Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor, M. Cheysson said a Socialist Government probably never would have signed the contract to supply the Osirak reactor. This was not because it considered the reactor was dangerous or that the controls were insufficient, but because of what might have happened once the controls came to an end.

France would continue to make such sales "but we will multiply the security to be sure that there is no danger of diversion to military use".

On the equally fraught question of arms sales to the Third World, M. Cheysson explained that the new Government had decided to view the subject differently for the short, medium and long terms. In the short term the decision had been taken to honour contracts.

Begin certain to get government mandate

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, July 5

With only some 50,000 votes to be counted, it appeared certain today that Mr Menachem Begin will get the mandate to form the next Israeli Government but that the outgoing Likud and religious parties coalition is short of a parliamentary majority.

Attempts have started to co-opt three smaller parties to the coalition but there are ideological and personal difficulties. The Likud's lead was cemented this weekend when soldiers' ballots were counted. Figures are secret but the defence forces radio station reported that Likud support was 9 per cent greater than in the civilian sector, while Labour's was 3 per cent lower.

This gave the Likud an insurmountable lead of some 10,000 votes. The headline *Techiya* party's vote in the armed forces was some 300 per cent greater than in the civilian population and this increased its representation to three seats. Official data is to be published on Wednesday but a member of the central elections committee said privately the results were as follows: Likud, 48; Labour Alignment, 47; National Religious Party, six; Egudat Yisrael, four; Communists, four; *Techiya*, three; *Shinui*, two; Citizens Rights, one.

Potential partners for an enlarged coalition are: Tami. This is a pressure group representing North African Jews claiming to be underprivileged. Its terms for

Syria discounts report of Soviet exercises

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 5

Syria today maintained silence over reports of Soviet-Syrian military exercises off Lebanon, preferring to suggest that the manoeuvres were a figment of the American State Department's imagination.

"If you really want to know about this, why don't you ask the people who started the story in the first place," one official in Damascus asked, indicating that he regarded the reports as little more than propaganda from Washington.

In reality, there has been considerable military traffic over the north Lebanese border with Syria in recent weeks, and it is indeed possible that Syrian troops are cooperating in some form of ship-to-shore communication exercises with Soviet naval craft in the eastern Mediterranean.

The Russian vessels arrived in the area almost three weeks ago when Israel seemed on the point of attacking the Syrian ground-to-air missiles in Lebanon, but the easing of tension between Syria and Israel has now reduced the importance of the Syrian presence in Beirut.

Despite the reports from Washington, it seems unlikely that President Assad would now permit Soviet marine landing manoeuvres on the Syrian coastline. With most of the Arab world still deeply angered by the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan, President Assad—though he has himself never condemned the Soviet presence in Kabul—will not want to risk opprobrium by inviting Russian troops to visit his beaches.

There are at present perhaps as many as 4,000 Soviet advisers in Syria and their movements are already closely circumscribed by the President who is anxious to prove to his Arab colleagues that he is no lackey of the Soviet Union.

If Syrian-Soviet naval exercises have indeed begun today, they will be the first ever between the Soviet Union and an Arab state, and the most important military contact between Russians and Arabs since President Nasser invited 15,000 Soviet troops into Egypt in 1968.

The Russian presence then prevented Israel from continuing a series of air strikes deep inside Egyptian territory and the Syrians would no doubt

be happy for the Soviet Union's shadow to pass briefly along the Syrian coast if this were to further dissuade Israel from any military adventures in Lebanon.

President Assad, together with General Mustafa Tlas, his Defence Minister, was reported here to have paid a secret visit to Moscow last May, and at this meeting it is possible that Syria and the Soviet Union agreed on some form of military warning to Israel.

The prospect of a Soviet landing exercise, however, seems to have receded as American intervention lessened the chances of a Syrian-Israeli war.

Indeed, in the Lebanese bill resorted of Beit Eddin today, foreign ministers from Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia expressed their relief at the easing of tension between Syrian troops and Christian militias around the town of Zuhle and in Beirut had ended.

The ministers are hoping to call a round-table conference of the different militia and political leaders in Lebanon to stop the fighting between the Christians and the Muslims, although the stumbling block remains Syria's insistence that the Christians break all their ties with Israel.

The ministers are also anxious to persuade at least some of the country's private armies to lay down their arms, and in this context, Saudi Arabia is believed to have offered to buy the weapons from the militias.

Since the various street gangs in Beirut need the guns to ensure their continued financial well-being, this idea is not likely to gain much favour with the Croesus-minded leaders of the various factions.

At least one group—a communist militia supporting the Muslim Shia community in Lebanon—lost a large quantity of explosives yesterday when the basement where they were stored blew up, killing seven people and wounding 53 others. Two stores of the night-storing building collapsed as the explosions rumbled on into the night.

In general, however, Beirut has remained peaceful. A third crossing point between east and west Beirut has been reopened to motorists.

Disquiet at bomb findings

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo, July 5

An internal inquiry by Rio de Janeiro military authorities into a bomb explosion outside a concert hall on May Day has concluded that the bomb was placed by terrorists of either the MR or group, or of the Vanguardia Revolucionaria Popular (VRP) group.

However, three of Brazil's opposition parties have repudiated the explanation, as have many professional associations, notably the influential Bar Association, where a secretary was killed by a letter bomb last year.

Surprisingly, the conservative

Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, Cardinal Eugenio Sales, said that he expected a different outcome.

There has been extreme disquiet here over the bomb explosion, which was followed by "shooters" in a transformer house at the hall.

The events have indicated the start of a split in the armed forces.

Since the explosion, however, there have been no other major incidents, whereas there had been more than 30 in the previous year, almost all attributed to the extreme right.

TAINTED OIL DEATHS REACH 58

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid, July 5

The number of deaths caused by tainted cooking oil rose to 58 here this weekend, as Spanish authorities discovered toxic substances in two registered brands, in addition to those already found in unlabelled containers.

The latest death in the outbreak of poisoning, which was originally mistaken for an epidemic of atypical pneumonia, was that of a 24-year-old man.

The Madrid newspaper *El Pais* said in a front-page report today that statistics for production and sale of olive oil in Spain suggested that a quarter of it did not come from olives.

The newspaper calculated that every year approximately 100,000 tons of olive oil and fats of other origins were marketed as olive oil, an oil that some "olive oil" sold by door-to-door salesman was nothing of the sort.

Guerrillas kill Spanish soldier and policeman

From Harry Debellus, Madrid, July 5

Terrorists shot dead an army lieutenant and a Civil Guard policeman, and seriously wounded another member of the Civil Guard in two attacks in the Basque country today.

In Baracaldo, near Bilbao, Lieutenant Magin Fernandez Ferrer, aged 44, father of two children, was shot in the back shortly before 9 am by two unidentified men as he was opening a newsstand owned by his family near his home.

The ammunition used, 9 mm parabellum, reinforced police suspicions that the assassination was carried out by the military wing of the Basque separatist movement, ETA.

Less than three hours earlier, in Oyarzun, near San Sebastian, gunmen ambushed two police

cars, killing Señor Luis Miranda Blanco, aged 28, a member of the paramilitary civil guard, and wounding another civil guard policeman, Señor Jose Peredero, also 28.

The military wing of the ETA, a Marxist-Leninist movement, was suspected of that attack, too.

Señor Alberto Oliart, the minister of defence, was expected in Bilbao this evening from Madrid to pay his last respects to the latest victims of political violence in the north.

Last Thursday two policemen were injured in Bilbao when a bomb in a parked van was detonated by remote control as two police vehicles passed. On the same day an explosion wrecked an electric transformer, temporarily blacking out the town of Llodio near the Basque regional capital of Vitoria.

Public Service Pensions.

Issued by the PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

The Paymaster General's Office (PGO) regrets that industrial action by computer staff of two Civil Service unions at the office at Crawley is preventing the general issue of:

- replacement books for weekly paid pensions;
- pensions paid monthly or quarterly direct to bank accounts;
- pension vouchers sent monthly or quarterly direct to pensioners.

Pensioners will be paid the full pension due to them as soon as possible after the end of the industrial action.

WEEKLY PENSIONS

If you are paid weekly through the Post Office and your expired pension book has not been replaced, take the empty book to your usual Post Office. In most cases the Post Office will be able to make one emergency payment at the old rate each week until your new book arrives. If you are away from your normal address, another Post Office can make emergency payments but only for two weeks. The Post Office can pay only the value of one week's pension at a time. You should apply each week.

If the Post Office cannot make emergency payments, you should seek help as at 2 and 3 below, enclosing your expired book if you write to the PGO.

MONTHLY & QUARTERLY PENSIONS

If your pension is paid monthly or quarterly and you are in financial difficulty, help will be available in the following ways:

- If your pension is paid into a bank account, you should see your bank manager taking with you your most recent advice of payment. Banks have been advised that this industrial action may cause problems outside the pensioner's control, and your bank manager may be prepared to help. The PGO, however, regrets that it is unable to defray any charges that may arise.

- If you are in serious financial difficulties you should seek advice at your local Social Security Office and, if you are without means, you may claim urgent help by way of supplementary benefit.

- If your bank or the Social Security Office is unable to help and you are likely to suffer hardship as a result of the delay in payment of your pension, you should write to the PGO for an emergency payment.

Pensioners writing should address the letter (no stamp required) to: PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FREEPOST, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX RH10 1ZA—enclose an unstamped self-addressed envelope marked boldly with the date on which payment is due, and the PENSION REFERENCE.

Every endeavour will be made to issue the payment as soon as possible, but some delay may be unavoidable. Unfortunately it will not be possible to accept telephone requests for emergency payments.

(NOTE: This notice applies only to public service pensions issued from the PGO, Crawley, such as pensions to retired teachers, civil servants, NHS employees, certain retired members of the armed forces and the dependants of each group. It does not apply to National Insurance retirement pensions issued by DSSS.

Prisoners of conscience



Czechoslovakia: Peter Uhl

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Peter Uhl, an engineer, aged 40, is serving a second sentence, in Mirov Prison. His five-year sentence began in October, 1979, when he was charged with preparing statements about people he considered were being persecuted, and circulated them in Czechoslovakia and abroad.

He was a member of the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted and was one of six people charged.

His disagreements with the Czechoslovak authorities began 12 years ago. In December, 1969, he and 18 colleagues were charged with producing and distributing "anti-Soviet materials in which they attacked the Socialist system of the Republic".

In March, 1970, all were found guilty of subversion. Mr Uhl received the longest prison sentence, of four years. In 1977 he signed the Charter 77 dissent document.

Since beginning his current sentence, Mr Uhl has continued to protest. In October, 1980, he complained to the director of Mirov Prison about discrimination against political prisoners, and about conditions in the jail.

He was punished, ostensibly for resting before lights were put out at night and for insulting another prisoner.

International observers have for long complained about prison conditions for those convicted of political offences in Czechoslovakia.

SYMPATHY STRIKE BY CONVICTS

Paris—Seventy prisoners at Pontonise prison have joined a hunger strike in support of three warders who have been disciplined for what they consider to be minor offences. The warders began their hunger strike on Friday in Pontonise Cuchedral.

Hindu pilgrims pay homage

Faith and sweat move Juggernaut

From Trevor Ffrench, Puri, eastern India, July 5

The great god Juggernaut, in the shape of a monstrous wooden idol, was carefully prepared in the temple here by some of his six thousand servants for the journey to his summer house, one of the astonishing spectacles of India.

In the temple square and broad main street of Puri there were hundreds of thousands of people. They had ritually cleansed themselves in the surf of the Bay of Bengal. More practically, the authorities had set up cholera inoculation stations on all the roads into town and had sprinkled the streets with disinfectant.

People began arriving at dawn on Saturday. They crammed every window, balcony, rooftop, ledge, tree and boarding.

It was hot and humid. Cows and bullocks ran amok. People fainted and were borne aloft by stretcher bearers who ran through the seething congregation like waiters in a crowded restaurant, preceded by men with red flags and whistles.

After some hours with the crowd roaring, Juggernaut emerged from his twelfth century temple. His name, derived from Sanskrit and Hindi is today spelt Jaganmurti, pronounced jaggernaut locally, and it soon became clear how it found its way into English, meaning a dreadful, inexorable and destructive force.

But Juggernaut himself, the Lord of the Universe, is, in Hindu mythology, an incarnation of the night Vishnu and is a good and loving god, not at all dreadful.

His temple in Puri, forbidden to non-Hindus, is one of the most revered, the goal of one of the most important of Indian pilgrimages. His annual journey to his summer house, in the company of his equally ugly brother and sister, is not only a festival, it is an epic demonstration of the strength of belief, and of some of India's awesomeness.

The three idols were installed in wooden chariots as large as houses. Juggernaut's had a platform 35ft square and was mounted on 16 painted wheels, each 7ft in diameter. It had a red dome and the whole structure was 45ft high. The others were slightly smaller.

Tension grew throughout the hot afternoon. Men sprayed the crowd with water. More pilgrims pressed into town, foreheads daubed with paint. Many women had cut off their hair in offering. They bought coconuts, smashed them on the ground, anointed themselves with the milk and prayed. Holy



Setting for an astonishing spectacle.

men fidget incessantly to the beat of drums.

One of the main reasons for the enthusiasm of the pilgrims is that this is a festival where caste is no bar. Before Juggernaut all are equal, and high castes even eat food prepared by low castes.

At 5 pm long thick ropes were fixed to the chariots. By tradition 4,200 men pull each monstrous wagon, but there seemed to be more than that struggling and shoving for the honour of dragging each one.

At last the chariots of the gods began to move. The dip was terrific. Wheels shrieked in torment, platforms shuddered and creaked, the contraptions groaned like primeval monsters awakened. The ground trembled and people scattered.

In the past people have been crushed beneath the wheels, and a few fanatics have chosen to die in this fashion.

The platforms were crowded. Musicians played cymbals, drums and horns. Scores of

men and youths jumped up and down shouting to the crowd and urging on the sweating hauliers. The surging onlookers tossed rice and coconut pieces at the chariots. They scooped up the brown dust in the chariot wheels and rubbed it on their heads.

It takes more than a day for Juggernaut and his siblings to travel the mile from his temple to the summer house, and yesterday the tugging was resumed. As far as anyone knows the journey, which commemorates one made by Vishnu has been made for a thousand years or more.

After a week away, Juggernaut returns to the temple. The chariots, from which we get the name for the road monster which make English villages tremble, are broken up made into relics whose sale adds to the income of a very wealthy temple.

Juggernaut returns to his daily routine of being bathed, dressed, fed and put to bed by his devoted attendants.

Turkish refugees sent home in error by Greece

From Mario Modiano, Athens, July 5

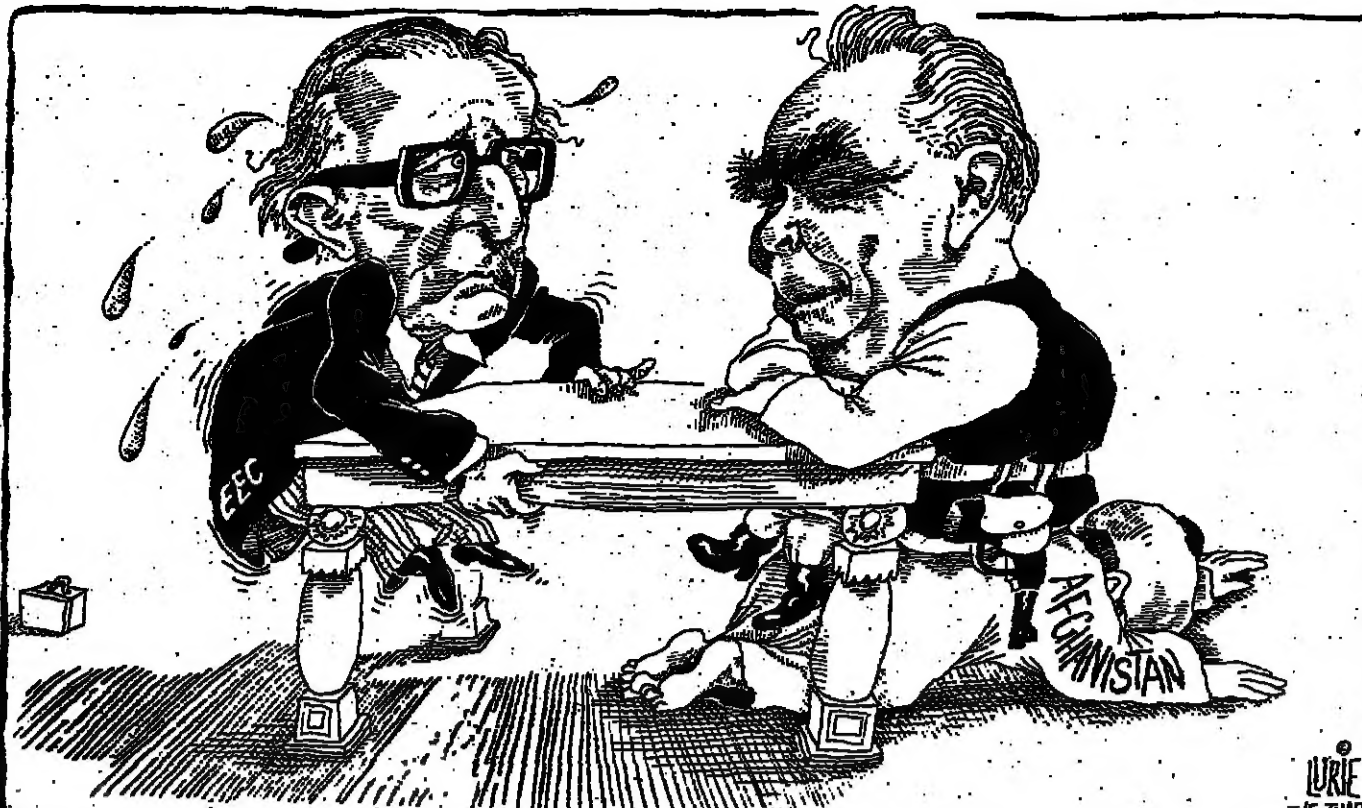
The Greek Government has been accused of sending Turkish refugees home in error by Greece. Major-General Athanasios Papadimitriou, the deputy chief of the gendarmerie, was in the island today on government orders to investigate the circumstances under which the refugees were being returned to Turkey. The affair was disclosed when Turkish newspapers hailed the Greek action as an example of how other Western European nations should treat escaping Turkish extremists. "Bravo for the Greeks!" the banner headline in one Istanbul daily said. One refugee, Mr Oktai Dones, had apparently been returned to Greek fishermen while swimming the Straits of Smyrna island off the Turkish coast. Another, Mr Fehmi Ozal, rowed to the island of Kos and applied for political asylum. Both were acquitted by a Rhodes court of charges of illegal entry, but the local security authorities surrendered them to passing Turkish ships for repatriation. Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek Foreign Minister, who himself fled to Turkey while Greece was under a military dictatorship in the mid-sixties, expressed profound regrets over this "accident" which, he said, had occurred without the Government's knowledge. The minister said: "The worst is that the local authorities acted on the strength of instructions issued by the Greek junta in 1973 of which we were unaware. The necessary measures have been taken to avoid a repetition. Greece respects the rules of international law."

But a third Turk suffered the same fate on Thursday. Mr Yehia Kehrman, editor of a Turkish left-wing trade union journal who used an inflated tyre tube to swim to Kos, was also summarily surrendered to the Turkish Government.

Press reports of a fourth case, again involving security authorities in Rhodes, could not be verified. It appears that under the Greek junta's instructions only Turks of Kurdish or Armenian origin should be given sanctuary.

The Turkish military regime is extremely sensitive about the political refuge given to Turkish terrorists by western European countries. They regard this as a direct threat to their efforts to restore public order at home and stamp out political violence.

The Rhodes incidents aroused strong feelings in Greece, and the editorial outcry in Greek newspapers of all shades of opinion was unanimous today. The Greeks are outraged, not only because what happened was in violation of international rules on political refugees, but also because it ran counter to the tradition of hospitality that the Greeks consider a sacred legacy from ancient times.



Moscow comfortable, comrade Carrington?

Guerrillas killed in Iran clash

Tehran, July 5—Islamic revolutionary guards clashed with supporters of a leftist Muslim guerrilla group hiding in a central Tehran apartment early today, and the state radio reported three dead.

The radio said the apartment had been a hide-out of the Mujahideen-e-Khalq (People's Crusaders) group and that the three dead were supporters of the group. Two of them were thought to have been killed by the explosion of one of their own hand grenades, it added.

Another 15 executions took place throughout Iran in recent days, including seven supporters of the anti-government Mujahideen. The others were six drug traffickers, a woman charged with adultery and a man convicted of taking part in an illegal demonstration in Mashhad, eastern Iran, and of carrying knives and chains to confront police.

The state radio said another Mujahideen supporter had been shot by revolutionary guards near the Caspian coast yesterday after failing to heed a stop warning.

More than 100 people, mostly leftists but including drug dealers and others, have gone before firing squads in Iran in the past two weeks as part of a drive against underground groups.

The Majlis (Parliament) today approved a new Iranian Foreign Minister to fill a vacancy which has existed since the formation of the present government 11 months ago. He is Mr Husein Mousavi Khamenei, at present publisher and editor-in-chief of the Islamic Republic newspaper. He has long been proposed by Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, but his appointment, and that of other proposed candidates, had been blocked by former President Bani-Sadr.

Mr Mousavi, aged 40 and a trained architect, is a member of the Islamic Republican Party and sat on the all-powerful Revolutionary Council which runs the Islamic Republic for about one year after the revolution.

The Islamic Republic today quashed a public prosecutor's office as warning taxi drivers they would be prosecuted if caught spreading rumours. Tehran's bright orange taxis, which act more like minibuses by carrying up to five passengers, are traditional hotbeds of gossip.

Ayatollah Khomeini called on ordinary citizens last week to watch and listen in public places and report any suspicious conversations or actions to the authorities.

□ Ankara: Kurdish guerrillas have emerged as an unlikely ally of Mr Bani-Sadr and pose a serious armed threat to Ayatollah Khomeini's regime.

The Kurds, who are the most heavily armed and best trained group fighting the Islamic republic, are seeking autonomy. They are reported to be sheltering Mr Bani-Sadr in the mountainous west of Iran, where sovereignty changes between the insurgents and revolutionary guards amid continued fighting.—UPI.

French broadcasting study leader named

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, July 5

Mr Pierre Moineau, a counsel for the State Audit Department, has been chosen to lead the working party which is to study the future of broadcasting in France.

The working party was formed on the nominations of the Ministries of Communication and of Culture and is due to complete its report in August.

Mr Moineau who is 60, is well known for his independent viewpoint. The 12 members of the working party include, among a number of television personalities, Mme Christine Gonsky-Renal, a film producer who is the sister of Mme Danielle Mitterrand, the president's wife.

In an article in *Le Monde* yesterday, Mr Georges Fillard, Minister of Communication, said that for many years France had been provided with a "brutal, one-way" news service.

It was both narrow and retrograde and "dispensed by a number of state networks tightly controlled by the authorities under cover of a monopoly and by the voice of a few 'stars' whose status approached more and more that of question masters and less and less that of journalists, to such a point that some of them, those most on view because the symbols of a system of power now rejected by the majority of the French people."

In Mr Fillard's view journalists now had to assume a much greater responsibility in the treatment of news.

The development of new techniques of communication had begun badly in France because they were limited to industrial needs. The emphasis now had to switch to the needs of the individual.

The project to put the telephone directory into an electronic service available on a small television screen in every home was, he said, of purely industrial and financial inspiration.

As the heirs of Rousseau they should be thinking of using such a system to pipe an electronic encyclopedia into every home.

Journalists on TF1, the main French television channel, have voted to set up a working party to study the organisation of their department. They question the hierarchical way in which the staff is organized and are seeking to establish a different method of control.

IN BRIEF

Reagan aide out of hospital

Washington.—Mr James Brady, the White House Press Secretary, who was severely wounded during the assassination attempt on President Reagan last March, left hospital for the first time since the shooting to appear at an Independence Day party at the White House (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Mr Brady, who underwent surgery three times after being shot in the head, was described as "in a terrific" but he appeared to be partly paralysed.

Racist Australians

Sydney.—White racism is thriving and being strengthened in parts of Australia, Professor Anwar Baskat, director of the World Council of Churches programme to combat racism, said. The evidence was in the states of Western Australia and Queensland and the Northern Territory where he had examined how the Aborigines were being treated.

Tortoise freed

Nairobi.—A tortoise suspected of causing the deaths of six people in Kyusini village, in the Machakos district of Kenya's Eastern Province, was sentenced to death but then chained to a tree when no one could be found to execute it. The district officer persuaded them to free it on the promise of an official inquiry into the deaths.

Western delight

Peking.—Western food is to be made available for Chinese citizens at Peking's International Club, which usually only serves foreigners. The club said it had decided to "respond to the desires of the masses" by organizing banquets for Chinese who asked for this service.

Vatican ignored

Peking.—China's independent Catholic Church has elected bishops to head the vacant dioceses of Nanking and Suzhou. Since 1957 the Chinese church has consecrated its own bishops and priests without reference to the Vatican.

Prison boom

Johannesburg.—South Africa has one of the world's highest percentage prison populations, according to figures compiled by the Crime Prevention Institute. The *Star* newspaper said 440 out of every 10,000 inhabitants were in prison in South Africa.

4-star garbage

Los Angeles.—A Californian filling station has begun selling fuel fermented from organic matter. The fuel, methanol, is alcohol-based and made from leaves, grain or rubbish.

Islamic justice

Man sentenced to die under new sex laws

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad, July 5

A man was sentenced to death today in Rawalpindi for committing an unnatural sexual offence on a boy. This is believed to be the first capital sentence to be passed on a charge of rape or sodomy and was imposed under Pakistan's newly enacted Islamic laws.

Two other people were sentenced to life imprisonment for committing the same offence on a boy early last year. The accused were also ordered to pay fines of 5,000 rupees (£260) each.

The sentences are subject to endorsement by the Federal Shariat court, an Islamic court of appeal.

In another case the Federal Shariat court upheld a sentence of 14 years jail with hard labour passed in Minawali on a man who criminally assaulted a young girl.

General Zia's martial law regime which wants to enforce the Islamic judicial system, has been sending cases involving sexual and social offences such as drinking for trial in Islamic courts where the punishment for such offences is exceptionally decided and is harsher than under the normal penal code.

General Zia's fifth year of military rule began today, the second day of Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting, with vigilance squads patrolling main markets and shopping

areas to ensure that the martial law order prohibiting eating and smoking in public places or restaurants during the fast hours from dawn to dusk was fully observed.

Apparently the law, which provides for punishment of up to six months jail was widely obeyed and only two people were reported to have been arrested in the capital for smoking or drinking water in public.

There have been no public celebrations to mark the fourth anniversary of General Zia's rule.

Sheikh Rashid, acting chairman of the Pakistan People's Party of Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the executed Prime Minister, issued a statement accusing the martial law regime of breaking its promise to hold general elections and of oppressing the Opposition, particularly People's Party workers.

Banks all over the country were closed yesterday to make deductions for the compulsory payment of Zakat, an Islamic charity, on all savings accounts with a minimum credit balance of 2,000 rupees. This was the second annual deduction made by the regime.

Zakat is deducted during the month of Ramadan and distributed among destitute people and needy students.

Pledge on Uganda Army

Kampala, July 5.—Military officials in Uganda, embarrassed by international condemnation of last month's attack by government troops on a mission in West Nile Province, which left dead 60 refugees sheltering there, have promised to remove unsuitable soldiers from the army.

Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Vice-President and Defence Minister, speaking during a television interview, stopped short of directly censuring the troops involved.

He said he was unhappy with "the false report filed on security in Uganda by the staff of relief agencies operating in the country."

Mr Muwanga blamed what he called bad elements in the Army on improper recruitment by the two post-Amin governments.

This is not likely to satisfy international relief agencies, which left West Nile after the attack on the mission.

Relief workers, while admitting that former Amin soldiers had been treated at the mission hospital, said the mission should not have been attacked, as it was under Red Cross protection. The Uganda Government has said relief workers at the mission treated rebels and supplied them with food—Agence France-Presse.

KHARTOUM TRIAL

Khartoum.—A number of Chadian nationals arrested after a grenade attack at the Chadian Embassy here are to face trial for premeditated murder, subversion and breaching public order, the newspaper *Al Sahafa* said. Two Chadians were killed and two wounded in the June 25 blast.

SHIP BLOWN UP

Toulon, July 5.—French Navy frogmen today blew up the abandoned 22,500-ton Greek-registered tanker *Cave Caiman* and its cargo of 19,000 tons of highly inflammable naphtha.

The tanker caught fire on April 4 off the Spanish port of Tarragona and the crew abandoned ship.

Italian party dissidents demand new leadership

From John Earle, Rome, July 5

A group of 40 Christian Democratic MPs have demanded the resignation of the party leaders and the convocation of an extraordinary congress to re-found the party of a new basis.

Among the rebels, who issued their declaration at the weekend, are Senator Beniamino Andreatta, the Treasury Minister, Signora Maria Eletta Martini, Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and Signor Piero Bassetti, former regional prime minister of Lombardy.

The group, whose supporters come from different factions in the party, said there was in Italy a widespread feeling for change, to "overcome the gap between a country still rich in vitality and a political world ever more immobile and incapable of incisive decisions."

The Christian Democratic image had been tarnished by factors such as "infiltrations of Mafia-type leaders" (a reference to the involvement of party members in the P2 affair), the refusal of the party's allies to accept its natural role of leadership (the Prime Minister, for the first time in 35 years, is not a Christian Democrat) and by disappointing results in recent local elections.

"We believe it is time for truth and courage," the statement went on. At the next meeting of the party's national council, expected at the end of this month, "the friends with

responsibilities in the directive organs should offer their resignations." The council should then convene "a great national assembly, which will break with the past, mark the beginning of a new phase for the party and fix regulations for the emergence of a new class of leaders."

Signor Mario Segni, a young Sardinian deputy who is one of the signatories, said it was a question not just of changing some people at the top, but of changing the whole system inside the party.

Signor Flaminio Piccoli, the party secretary, has faced "increasing" ferment in recent weeks. Some felt there were too many old names and not enough new blood among the candidates for the new government.

Others thought the response to the P2 affair was inadequate, in accepting from those suspected of membership a declaration on their honour that they were not involved and only investigating investigations about those unable to make one. The ferment has now come to a head.

□ Daughter arrested: Signora Maria Grazia Galli, aged 25, the daughter of Signor Licio Galli, the fugitive grand master of the P2 lodge, has been arrested at a Rome airport. Police alleged she was trying to smuggle out documents which could prove important in the case.—Reuter.

PLEA TO MAOISTS IN THE ARMY

Peking, July 5.—General Yang Dezhi, the Chinese Chief of Staff, has called on China's armed forces to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party and follow its orders. His remarks apparently were aimed at diehard Maoists in the ranks.

General Yang, who is visiting Western Europe, made the call in an article to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the party's birth published in the *People's Daily* today.

Some Maoist elements in the armed forces are unhappy about the political and economic reforms being carried out by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the party vice-chairman.

General Yang emphasized that the party's leadership was the three wings of the People's Liberation Army—the Army, Navy and Air Force—was of the utmost importance.

Sections of the People's Liberation Army were strongly influenced by radical Maoist ideology during the Cultural Revolution Reuter.

Leading article, page 13

Lefever in come-back

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, July 5

Mr Ernest Lefever is clearly not a man to be discouraged by adverse public opinion or congressional opposition.

Just a month after withdrawing his name as President Reagan's nominee to the State Department's top human rights adviser, he has come back as a special consultant to Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State.

The new job is not as important as the one he was originally offered, and carries a salary of only about \$4,000 (£2,000) a year. He will advise Mr Haig on terrorism, counter-terrorism and nuclear non-proliferation.

He will also assist the Secretary of State on other matters relating to foreign affairs, a job description which neither mentions nor rules on the possibility of his acting as an adviser on human rights policy.

Mr Lefever had been criticised because of his greater tolerance for human rights abuses in countries allied to the United States.

Party theorist of 73 leads Vietnam

From David Watts, Singapore, July 5

Vietnam has inaugurated the most profound changes in its government structure since the founding of North Vietnam 36 years ago.

At meetings over the weekend, the National Assembly voted to name Mr Truong Chinh as chairman of the new Council of State, provided for under Vietnam's recently-adopted constitution. The State Council is a collective leadership for the country and replaces the figurehead presidency previously adopted.

Mr Chinh, aged 73, is a Communist Party veteran of long-standing, once considered the party's leading theoretician, though out of favour at one point in the 1950s. He has recently been chairman of the National Assembly.

The new Council of State is the product of the realization since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, that with the old party and government structure

the country would be prone to the same kind of leadership problems and uncertainty that China has recently been undergoing.

The Vietnamese now make great play of the need to spread power throughout the leadership and the elections over the weekend are a reflection of that requirement.

Mr Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister, has become chairman of the Council of Ministers. It is not clear from the announcements whether he retains the Prime Minister's job.

Earlier this year Vietnamese officials were saying that Mr Dong would be replaced in that post by a younger man. Though no mention was made, the Prime Minister's post Mr Dong would appear to have the power of that office in his new post.

With Mr Chinh on the 12-member Council of State are four vice-presidents, Mr Nguyen Huu Tho, who was also made chairman of the National

Assembly, Mr Le Thanh Nghi, Mr Chu Huy Man and Mr Xuan Thuy, who serves as Secretary-General of the State Council, which has wide powers in domestic and foreign affairs.

Mr Tho has been acting President of Vietnam since the death of President Ton Duc Thang in March last year.

The other vice-presidents have come from senior government and Communist Party posts of varying responsibility. For example, Mr Xuan Thuy has been chief of party external relations.

Some Westerners had speculated that Mr Le Duan, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, might also be Chairman of the Council of State. Whether or not he sought such a powerful combination of posts will probably never be known but the greater need for an overall balance in party and government power appears to have prevailed.

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Tennis

McEnroe faces \$17,000 fine and suspension



The last shot: McEnroe greets the dawn of a new tomorrow.

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe, the new Wimbledon men's singles champion, is liable to be fined as much as \$17,000 (more than £7,000) for his conduct during the championships. He has the right of appeal but should his fines exceed \$6,000 he will be suspended for 21 days. All this will be discussed by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council when they meet in September during the United States championships.

McEnroe's failure to attend the champions' dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday evening caused a great deal of controversy. He has avoided even more. The women's singles champion, Chris Lloyd, who has a droll sense of humour, said it had been suggested that she should go to McEnroe's behalf as well, but felt that her vocabulary might be inadequate.

McEnroe's transgressions of the code of conduct governing major grand prize tournaments are in no way mitigated by the fact that he won the championship. That demonstrated his exceptional talent and fighting spirit but could not earn him the equivalent of diplomatic immunity. It would also be misleading to pretend that his status as Wimbledon champion can be unreservedly welcomed.

Champions become models for the young. In terms of court conduct, McEnroe, short of a sudden transformation, is far from a model. His outbursts of rudeness are more commonly associated with a handful of second-rate players who, subconsciously, try to shift responsibility for their outbursts on to court officials or, for that matter, anyone within range.

It may be difficult for people accustomed to the occasionally abusive excesses of the New York character to adjust to Wimbledon's basic gentility and maintain that adjustment under emotional stress. That may be an explanation but it is no excuse. The fact is that McEnroe's accumulation of fines arises not from questioning isolated line decisions which is reasonable and commonplace, but for his boorishness to court officials and the language he

sometimes uses in addressing them or muttering asides about them.

There seems to be a general opinion among the players that court officials at Wimbledon are less efficient than those at the French championships, whose job is easier because of the clay-court surface, and less flexible than those at the United States championships. This opinion is less convincing now that it has been evened out by a number of incidents of bad behaviour on the part of the officials.

All that strikes a note of sympathy, but to ignore it would be dissembling. To move on to the more serious charges, all that strikes a note of sympathy, but to ignore it would be dissembling. To move on to the more serious charges, all that strikes a note of sympathy, but to ignore it would be dissembling.

McEnroe was on target with a total of 225,135 by becoming the first player since John Newcombe, in 1970, to win both the men's singles and doubles championships. Newcombe, incidentally, won £3,500.

If we accept Martina Navratilova as American (she defected there in 1975), would be a United States citizen by now but for bureaucratic mis-picking, and entered as a United States player) the United States has won the Wimbledon championships for the first time since 1953. Pamela Shriver won the women's doubles with Miss Navratilova and thus became Wimbledon champion on her 19th birthday. Only Betty Stove and Frew McMillan, representing the Americans, broke, completing a clean sweep on Independence Day.

Every title changed hands.

Roll of champions

Men's singles: J. P. McEnroe (US); £21,600.

Women's singles: Chris Lloyd (GB); £15,400.

Men's doubles: McEnroe and P. Fleming (US); share £9,700.

Women's doubles: Shriver and Miss Navratilova; £7,750.

Mixed doubles: F. D. McMillan (SA) and Miss B. Stove (Netherlands); £4,770.

though three were regarded by former champions. In four of the five events the finals were those predicted by the bookies, and even in the men's doubles the top seeds beat the third seeds. This was a good Wimbledon but, like the weather, full of surprises.

The most memorable features were the end of Bjorn Borg's astonishing supremacy (five consecutive championships) and the emergence of a new star, John McEnroe. Wimbledon could easily raise that figure but, thank goodness, they try to avoid a degree of congestion that would make the place thoroughly unpleasant.

In the men's singles final McEnroe beat Borg, 6-4, 7-6, 7-6, 6-4 in three hours and 22 minutes. The match lacked the contrasting methods of Jimmy Connors's five-set win over Vijay Amarnath or the exciting drama of Borg's five-set win over Connors. Yet the match's combined elements of contrast and drama was memorable. McEnroe won for three reasons. One, he served well on the important points. Two, he was able to break Borg's back in the third set. Three, the second half of the match suggested that the wounds Connors had inflicted on Borg's mind and body had not yet healed. But the match was so close that each man broke twice, from the same number of break points, 15.

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Cycling

Chief gains by three Frenchmen

By John Wilcockson

Rene Martens, aged 26, from Belgium, was the 10th stage of the Tour de France, 121 miles from Nantes to Le Mans, yesterday. The stage was won by three Frenchmen, Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle, Jean-François Rodriguez, and Jean-Louis Gaudin.

The pace was lively throughout the stage and there was some reluctance to chase the seven riders, but the chief gain of the day was made by three Frenchmen, Duclos-Lassalle, Rodriguez, and Gaudin, who broke clear of the main group.

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Fencing

How Smirnov revived Soviet spirit

By John Wilcockson

Clermont-Ferrand, July 5. The Olympic champion, Vladimir Smirnov, of the Soviet Union, yesterday narrowly clinched the men's individual foil title at the 38th annual World Fencing Championships.

Smirnov defeated Romania's Petru Kalki 11-9 in a hard-fought final. The Russian, who won the title in 1976, was the only man to score a point in the final.

Yachting

Overseas visitors profit from national event

By John Wilcockson

Overseas competitors, although they were not the main attraction of the Weymouth national championships at Weymouth, yesterday, did not miss the opportunity to profit from the event.

The event was won by a Dane, Claus Rasmussen, who won the 10.5 metre class. The 10.5 metre class was won by Claus Rasmussen, who won the 10.5 metre class.

Trampoline

Furrer holds on to world title

By a Special Correspondent

Britain retained both individual titles at the world championships in Woking, sponsored by Hermes, fighting off stern challenges from the West German champions who are coached by Paul Lukon, a former British competitor and 1972 world title winner.

The Russian, fighting from a classically upright stance, had to come from behind to clinch the final against his fellow left hander.

Table tennis

CLOUETTES: Schools International Championships, 1981, at Woking, Surrey.

England, 1981, at Woking, Surrey. The event was won by a Dane, Claus Rasmussen, who won the 10.5 metre class.

Gymnastics

Gymnastics: Women's International Championships, 1981, at Woking, Surrey.

The event was won by a Dane, Claus Rasmussen, who won the 10.5 metre class.

Clay pigeon shooting

Haverfordwest: British Clay Pigeon Shooting Championships, 1981, at Woking, Surrey.

The event was won by a Dane, Claus Rasmussen, who won the 10.5 metre class.



Anyone for tennis? Borg goes quietly into all his yesterday.

Final day results

Men's singles: Final: Sweden, 6-4, 7-6, 7-6, 6-4. McEnroe (US) beat Borg (SWE).
Men's doubles: Final: McEnroe (US) and Fleming (US) beat Navratilova (CZE) and Shriver (US).
Women's singles: Final: Lloyd (GB) beat Navratilova (CZE).
Women's doubles: Final: Shriver (US) and Navratilova (CZE) beat Stove (SWE) and McMillan (SA).
Mixed doubles: Final: McMillan (SA) and Stove (SWE) beat Shriver (US) and Navratilova (CZE).

Rogers moves into Western lead with a 66

Chicago, July 5. Bill Rogers moved past the leaders with a 66, six under par, to take a two-stroke lead into the final round of the \$30,000 Western open golf tournament.

Rogers, who scored a 69 in the second round, led Greg Powers, who shot a 68, and Ed Flori, who scored a 69.

The second round leader, Greg Powers, shot six strokes to par on the outward nine holes.

LEADING SCORES: 208: W. Rogers, 66; G. Powers, 68; E. Flori, 69; J. B. Rogers, 70; J. B. Rogers, 71; J. B. Rogers, 72; J. B. Rogers, 73; J. B. Rogers, 74; J. B. Rogers, 75; J. B. Rogers, 76; J. B. Rogers, 77; J. B. Rogers, 78; J. B. Rogers, 79; J. B. Rogers, 80; J. B. Rogers, 81; J. B. Rogers, 82; J. B. Rogers, 83; J. B. Rogers, 84; J. B. Rogers, 85; J. B. Rogers, 86; J. B. Rogers, 87; J. B. Rogers, 88; J. B. Rogers, 89; J. B. Rogers, 90; J. B. Rogers, 91; J. B. Rogers, 92; J. B. Rogers, 93; J. B. Rogers, 94; J. B. Rogers, 95; J. B. Rogers, 96; J. B. Rogers, 97; J. B. Rogers, 98; J. B. Rogers, 99; J. B. Rogers, 100; J. B. Rogers, 101; J. B. Rogers, 102; J. B. Rogers, 103; J. B. Rogers, 104; J. B. Rogers, 105; J. B. Rogers, 106; J. B. Rogers, 107; J. B. Rogers, 108; J. B. Rogers, 109; J. B. Rogers, 110; J. B. Rogers, 111; J. B. Rogers, 112; J. B. Rogers, 113; J. B. Rogers, 114; J. B. Rogers, 115; J. B. Rogers, 116; J. B. Rogers, 117; J. B. Rogers, 118; J. B. Rogers, 119; J. B. 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In his last desperate hours the Shah ordered that no one — even the Empress — should be admitted without being searched

The Shah goes — and the Ayatollah comes home

The upheaval that drove the Shah from his throne and installed an Islamic government dominated by his arch-enemy the Ayatollah Khomeini remains as little understood in the West as it was unexpected.

The distinguished Egyptian writer and editor Mohamed Heikal is outstandingly equipped to be its interpreter, combining understanding of the Moslem world with a Western perspective. His full account, *The Return of the Ayatollah*, from which these exclusive extracts are taken, is to be published by André Deutsch at £9.95 on November 12.



One of Mohamed Heikal's first foreign assignments was to cover the Iranian oil crisis of 1950-1. It was then that he first met the Shah. His first book, published in 1951, was called *Iran on a Volcano*, and in the 30 years since he has followed events there with particular interest. In 1975 he was invited to Tehran by the Shah and had long conversations with him and his ministers, and with his opponents. Three years later he came to know Khomeini in Paris, an acquaintance renewed — as these extracts will show — after the Revolution. Heikal begins with the events that led to the fall of the Shah, in the autumn of 1978...



A tumultuous welcome for the Ayatollah.



A sad farewell for the Shah.

The Israelis were the first to start ringing the alarm bells. Hardly anybody had more to lose than they by the collapse of the Shah's regime. He was an ally of long standing and shared interests, an invaluable partner in the exchange of intelligence and in trade, now running at about \$400 million a year.

The Shah's Iran was also a considerable purchaser of Israeli arms; even at a time when the Shah was busy coordinating oil policy with his OPEC partners, he was placing an order in Israel for small arms worth \$600 million. Khomeini, on the other hand, had already established close relations with the Palestinians, some of whom were serving in his bodyguard, while others were helping to smuggle arms into Iran for use by the Mujahiddin Khalk and even for the Fedayin Khalk (both left-wing militant groups).

The Israeli mission in Tehran, headed by the former Mossad (Israeli security service) official Uri Lubrani, was called a "Liaison Office", not an embassy, but it was more of a fortress than anything else. It was protected by barricades and steel doors, and there was an emergency escape route provided by an iron staircase which led to the roof and then across to an adjacent building which offered a descent into another street. The Israelis reported their apprehensions over what was going on, but when this was relayed to the Shah via General Afshar he sent the secret police, that they were to stop spreading alarmist rumours.

It is now known that four principal courses of action were under consideration by those in and around government. The first was that the Shah should make a genuine effort to liberalize the regime. The second was to hit hard and to crush the incipient revolution by force. It was generally assumed, however, that it was too late for any move towards liberalization to be credible or successful, and by now army discipline was so suspect that coercion would be at best extremely hazardous.

So a third course, which had many supporters, was that the Shah should take a long vacation, handing over to a regency council headed by the Empress Farah. If conditions improved, the Shah would be able to resume his duties; if they did not, the Empress would continue to rule until the Crown Prince came of age.

This solution was thought to be the one preferred by the Israelis, and by the Empress, who felt that the Shah's family (mother, sisters, brothers), with whom she had never been on good terms, were giving him bad and possibly fatal advice. It fitted in with her overriding concern to preserve the throne for her son. This solution was also favoured by the influential head of the Pahlavi Foundation, Jafar Sherif Emami; he calculated that he would probably be prime minister if such a regency were formed, which would enable him to play the role of eminence grise behind the throne.

A fourth solution, which appealed to some CIA elements, was for a military coup, rather on the lines of Ayub Khan's in neighbouring Pakistan. If the people wanted a republic, ran this argument, let them have it — the Shah would go into exile, a good Moslem gen-

eral would be made president, and the ground would be cut from beneath the feet of the revolutionaries.

The CIA was formulating its own policy, which often differed from that of the State Department. The Pentagon was also involved, because the American defence chiefs looked on Iran as one of their principal garrison outposts, as well as being of course a lavish purchaser of American arms. So the American Military Mission assumed an importance equal to that of the Embassy or the CIA.

In this connexion it is interesting to note that the Congressional Committee set up to supervise intelligence activities should have released, after the Shah had gone into exile, a report from the mission dated September 23, 1978, which expressed the opinion that the Shah would face no serious danger for at least 10 years because nothing would challenge the basis of his authority, which was the army.

So the Americans were speaking with several voices. The Empress was uncertain what the Americans wanted, but she felt that they were not keen on her project for a regency. Some time around the beginning of August she was persuaded by the Shah to visit him. The situation was so serious that it was her duty to try to wake the Shah to realities. They were not seeing much of each other in those days, the Shah keeping to his own wing of the Palace, but she went to visit him, primed with information about the demonstrations supplied by her family and friends. He brushed her pleas aside, assuring her that he had his own private sources of information and that her relatives were being deceived. But she insisted, and begged him to check.

Shouting in the streets

Reluctantly, the Shah agreed, but looking around him he found there was nobody he could trust absolutely except his old valet. So this man was sent into the town to see what was going on. He made his reconnaissance and brought back his report: "Your Majesty, there are some people in the streets shouting, it is true, but they are obviously all communists who have been paid by somebody to demonstrate."

The Shah went to Farah and told her that he now had his first-hand report, which showed that her apprehensions were greatly exaggerated. She burst into tears and left the room.

All the same, the Shah must have been to some extent shaken, because the next day he summoned his personal pilot and went alone with him on a helicopter journey over the capital. The streets were full of demonstrators. "Are all those people demonstrating against me?" he asked his pilot, incredulously.

The pilot refused to answer, but his silence was sufficient. The Shah returned to the Palace completely shattered. He began to think that there was nobody left he could trust.

This journey had a bizarre sequel the same night. The Shah went to his private suite, summoned the two officers from the Royal Guard who were always in attendance, and gave them strict instructions that nobody was to be allowed in without first being searched. One of the officers later described what hap-

pened next to Bazargan (the first Prime Minister after the Revolution), who was curious to find out everything he could about the last days of the Shah.

According to this officer, the Shah repeated with significant emphasis: "You understand, nobody is to be allowed in without being searched." The officer, whose thoughts immediately turned to the one person most likely to appear, repeated: "Nobody?" "Yes," said the Shah. "Nobody; not even the Empress."

Guessing something of what the Shah must be feeling after his helicopter journey, the Empress decided at about 8 o'clock to go to see him, if possible to comfort him. She was wearing a cloak over her nightgown, but found to her great surprise that the doors leading to the Shah's suite were locked, with an officer standing guard in front of them.

The officer, with tears in his eyes, explained that the Shah had given the strictest instructions that she was not to be allowed in without being searched. She indignantly refused to be searched, and went back to her own quarters.

However, after a while she changed her mind and went back. "Go ahead, search me," she told the guard. She was weeping, and the guard, equally moved, could not bring himself to touch her. "Go inside", he told her, unlock-

ing the door. She went in. What happened after that is not known.

During that summer and autumn unrest grew in Iran, with strikes and demonstrations. The Shah promised a series of democratic reforms, including the holding of new elections. The Ayatollah Khomeini moved from exile in Iraq to Paris, and gathered around him an entourage devoted to the cause of Islamic revolution. On Iran's northern border the Soviet Union was watching these events with a mixture of interest and puzzlement.

The first official Russian comment on the crisis came on November 19 when Pravda reported a warning by Brezhnev that any interference by the United States, "especially military interference", in the internal affairs of Iran "would be regarded by the Soviet Union as affecting the interests of its security".

Moscow's previous silence reflected the Russian leaders' continuing difficulty in working out a policy towards their southern neighbour which would be consistent both with communist ideology and with traditional requirements of Russian security in Asia.

They had, it seemed, achieved a breakthrough in the middle and late 1950s when, with the Egyptian arms deal, the revolution in Iraq and the collapse of the

Baghdad Pact, they leapfrogged the "northern tier" of states aligned with the West — Turkey, Iran, Pakistan.

But with the Arabs' defeat in 1967, and later with Sadat's anti-Soviet stance, they began to look with renewed interest at the "northern tier". Turkey and Pakistan ceased to be bastions of pro-western stability. Afghanistan moved leftwards, new Soviet outposts to the south emerged in Aden and Ethiopia. And now there appeared to be promising symptoms in Iran.

But symptoms of what? To begin with, Moscow assumed that opposition to the Shah was along the classic lines of bourgeois revolutions — liberals demanding an end to autocracy and the restoration of the 1906 constitution. But by the beginning of 1978 it became clear that this simple interpretation would not do.

I recall one high-ranking Soviet official saying to me: "In the Middle East revolution always seems to come from the most unexpected quarters. The Egyptian revolution of 1952 came from the army, and as armies are there to protect the status quo you don't expect them to be the seedbeds of revolution. And then the Iranian revolution emerged from religion, and Marxists have to assume that religion is by its nature reactionary."

But I want to hear your analysis," said the Shah. "Sir, I am sorry, but my analysis would have to be a Marxist analysis, and this might not please you."

"I want to hear your Marxist analysis," said the Shah. "I don't mind hearing it."

So Vinogradov, as tactfully as he could, began to talk about the class struggle in Iran, about the poor who were disappointed in their expectations of better things, the petite bourgeoisie, and the higher bourgeoisie who resented the foreign multi-nationals and being deprived of any share in government. He did not, however, say anything about corruption or the charges that the Shah was

Moscow was obliged to believe that sooner or later the religious trappings of the Iranian revolution would be dispensed with and a proper secular leadership would emerge. So it continued its traditional support for the Tudeh Party.

Then one day in late summer a most curious incident occurred. The Soviet Ambassador in Tehran, Vladimir Vinogradov, received a message that the Shah would like to see him. The Shah had tried to keep on good terms with the Soviets, supplying them with gas and oil and returning any defectors who sought asylum in Iran to their fate.

His personal relations with Vinogradov had always been cordial; he had enjoyed the chance of an occasional informal discussion with him when he would let off steam about the Americans or chide Vinogradov about the so-called testament of Peter the Great, with its advice that Russia must expand southwards to the Gulf (a document which Vinogradov told him was a forgery concocted by the eighteenth-century transvestite French diplomat, the Chevalier d'Éon). But this time more serious matters were to be discussed.

Almost at once the Shah asked Vinogradov a direct question: "What do you think of what is happening?" Somewhat taken aback, Vinogradov answered: "Sir, I think your majesty knows better than I do."

"But I want to hear your analysis," said the Shah. "Sir, I am sorry, but my analysis would have to be a Marxist analysis, and this might not please you."

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acting as an agent for the United States.

The Shah remained intent for a while, and then fired a question at Vinogradov which he was not prepared for: "What would you do in my place?"

Vinogradov felt obliged to answer: "Sir, I was never a shah in my life, I am afraid I cannot be of any help to you." But he did assure the Shah that the Soviet Union had no quarrel with him and would try to help Iran as much as it could.

He pointed out that as far as contracts were concerned, the Soviets had been content with the leftovers of the West — things like iron and steel mills, power stations and railways, all of which needed a lot of hard work and yielded small profits. He quoted a Russian proverb to the effect that a strong neighbour is a security against trouble because he will be able to keep out intruders.

How the exile ended

Vinogradov thought that the Americans were using the Shah against the Soviet Union, and that though the Shah sometimes tried to rebel against their tutelage, in the end he had to obey. He felt that in his heart the Shah thought the Americans despised him and that he tried to pick quarrels with them on minor issues as a way of releasing his frustrations and complexes.

American policy on Iran was now in disarray, with Washington refusing to accept the advice of its Ambassador, William Sullivan, that the Iranian army would disintegrate if Khomeini returned. In January 1979, the Shah left Iran for a "holiday", leaving the government in the hands of Shapour Bakhtiar, the Prime Minister. In February, with serious rioting in Tehran and Tabriz, and army units in a state of mutiny, Ayatollah Khomeini left Paris to return home after 14 years' exile.

Khomeini boarded the Air France jet on the evening of February 1 and went straight to the upper section, where he performed his ritual ablutions (wudu'), said the prayers for those facing death, ate a little yoghurt, spread his dushak on the floor, and went to sleep. In the main section of the plane was his entourage (he had forbidden his wife or any of his supporters' wives to make the journey), as well as a large contingent of journalists, about a hundred people in all.

There was a good deal of nervousness. "Are they going to fire at us?" the crew wanted to know. Nobody could be sure.

Alone in his part of the aeroplane the Ayatollah slept till 5 o'clock, when he again performed the wudu', repeated the dawn prayers and the prayers of those who expect to die, and ate a little more yoghurt. As the plane neared Tehran, one of the returning exiles, who had been unable to sleep all night, went up to Khomeini and drew his attention to the view through the window over the city which he had not seen for nearly fourteen years.

In the capital it was an occasion of unbridled religious rejoicing, for which there has probably been no parallel in the modern world. If the Hidden Imam had in truth reappeared after eleven hundred years, the fervour could hardly have been greater.

People were shouting "The soul of Hussein is coming back!", "The doors of Paradise have been opened again!", "Now is the hour of martyrdom!" and similar cries of ecstasy — though, as the Ayatollah Shariatmadari sardonically remarked, nobody had ever expected the Hidden Imam to return in a jumbo jet. When this comment was reported to Khomeini he was not amused.

Seeing the whole population of the capital in such a ferment, the government and army announced that they could not be responsible for the Imam's reception or for his security, perhaps calculating that, surrounded by a mob of millions, a frail old man of eighty stood little chance of survival, an outcome which would not have been wholly unwelcome to them — better he should be killed by his supporters' love than by the army's tanks.

But the local Komitays (activists) took over and acted as guards around Khomeini, and the people showed a surprising discipline. However, the streets were so crowded that there was no hope of Khomeini's being able to make his way through them, so it was decided that he should continue his journey by helicopter. Although there had been a mutiny at the air force base a helicopter and crew were produced and Khomeini flew low over the heads of his wildly cheering supporters to the Hussein-iyeh School, whence he was to stay.

As a last resort Bakhtiar proclaimed a curfew. When he heard this Khomeini took a piece of paper and wrote on it "With the help of God, defy the curfew!" The paper was taken to the television station, and before it was occupied by some remnants of the army a picture of the piece of paper was shown on the television screens. The people poured out.

It was the last day before the Islamic Revolution finally took over.

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The pride of Empress Farah

Many people, including court officials and even generals, came to feel they had a better chance of getting their point of view listened to if they spoke to the Empress Farah than if they made a direct approach to the Shah. The Shah himself became almost completely unresponsive.

There were many forms of silence in this complex and moody man — the silence of the inscrutable autocrat, who would listen but would only speak to give orders; the silence of the melancholy father of his people, who viewed the world and its follies with an eye clear of illusion; and finally the silence of frustration, of a man trapped and bewildered. He spent hours staring out of the window of his

office, and answered those who spoke to him with grunts rather than with words.

The Empress, on the other hand, became even more preoccupied than the Shah with the need to keep the throne for her son, the Crown Prince. She was a proud and intelligent woman. Sometimes, angered by her husband's continuing random infidelities, she contemplated leaving him, as she did again during their Mexico exile. But she knew well that her marriage had never been intended as a love match. As she once said in a moment of bitterness: "I was only valuable to them because I got pregnant. I was a good cow." But her pride kept her loyal.

Tomorrow:
With the students inside the
American Embassy

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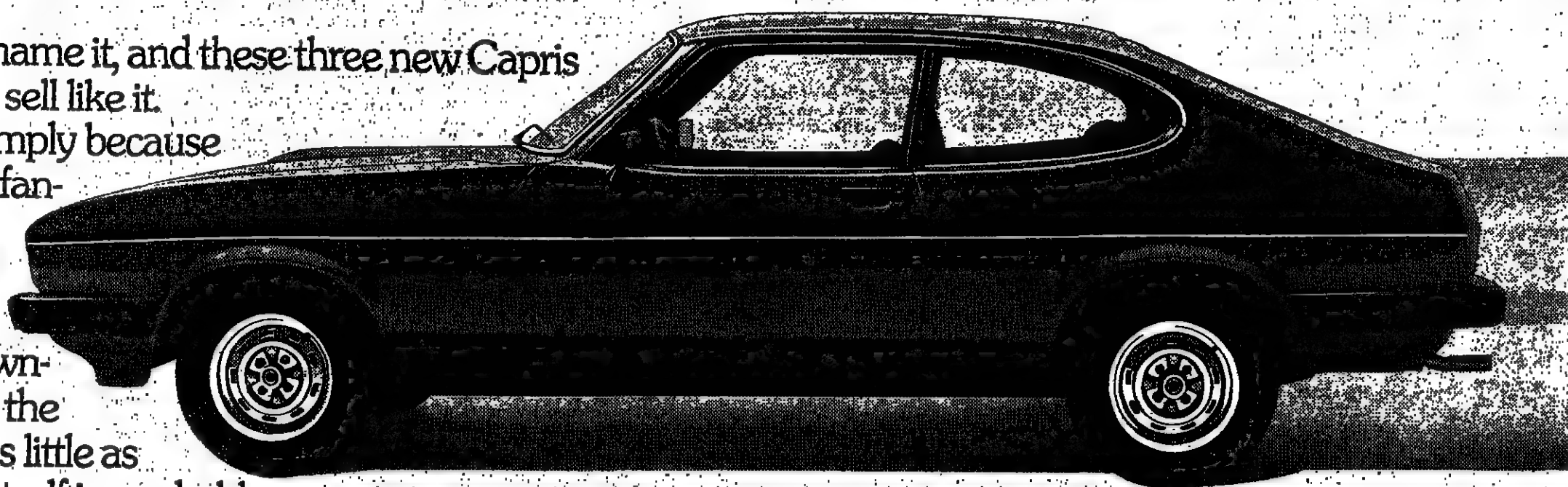
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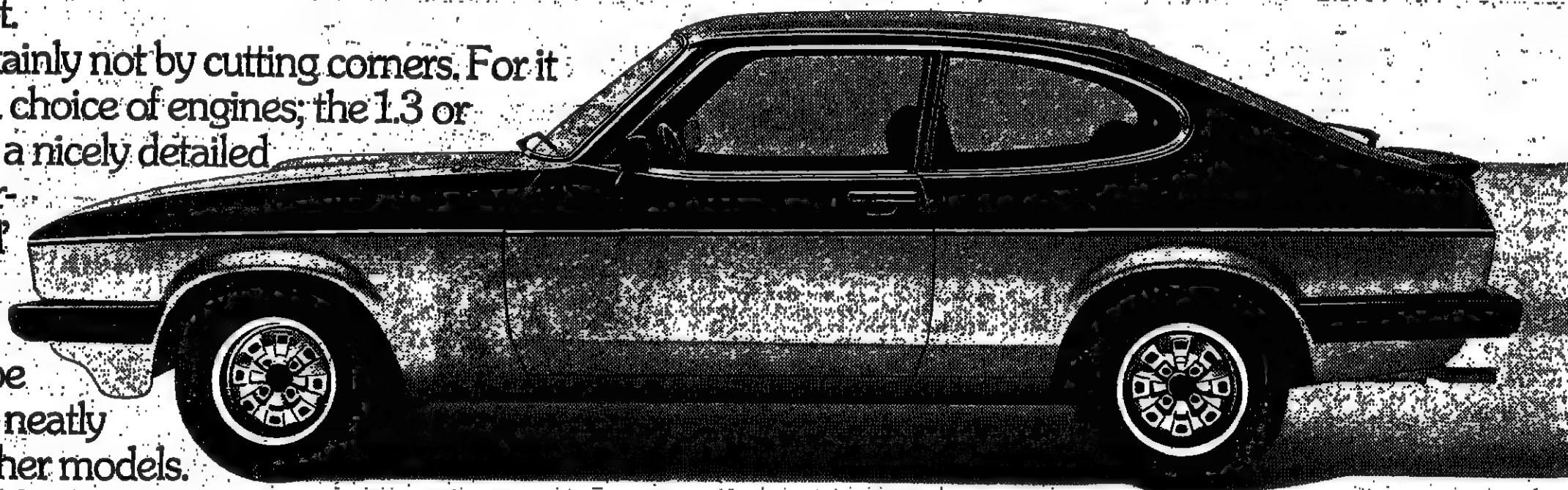
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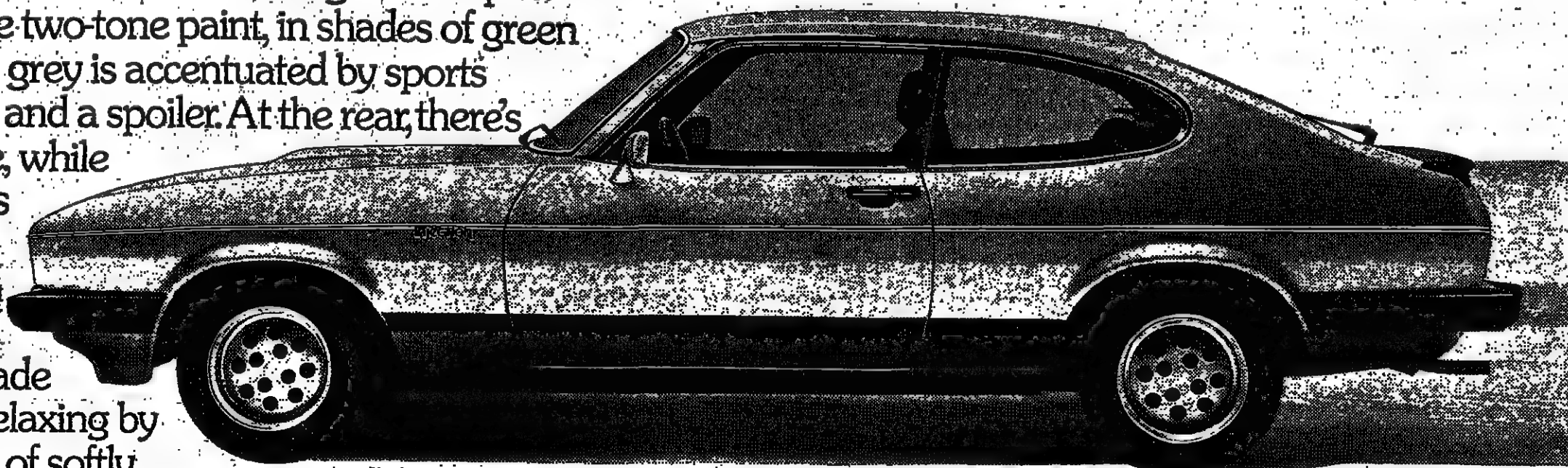
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VIOLENCE ON ENGLAND'S STREETS

Southall is not Toxteth. Nor is it Brixton. There is a great danger in lumping together incidents under the label "racist riots" which have little in common but the obvious presence of blacks and Asians among the violent participants. The "racist" manufacture of a "racist problem" in England can benefit only the bullies, the extremists and the mischievous who make political capital out of disorder. Mr Powell's remark "you've seen nothing yet" was deplorable, and may well have been adopted by racists and bullies as an injunction to help it continue.

At the same time, the fact must not be shirked that within a few months there have been three major eruptions of street fighting, all of which have included an ethnic element, and in all of which a large number of policemen — though few participants — have been injured. There have also been a number of other incidents and attacks, some causing death, with a racial component.

Southall, where tensions between residents of different races are generally amicable, has been the scene of mass violence only twice. On both occasions the immediate and direct cause of the disturbances was deliberately provocative

conduct on the part of malevolent whites making trouble. In 1979 National Front activity in the suburb set off the events which resulted in the death of Blair Peach (though outsiders from the political left cannot escape some guilt for the violence). Last Friday the incident was a skinhead attack on London's East End, an area where gratuitous and racially motivated attacks by young whites on Asian residents are common, as is the hooliganism associated with football matches.

It is understandable that the local Asians reacted, and over-reacted, though no amount of appreciation of their feelings can excuse the vicious attacks on the police. The police were not originally the direct target, although, as is becoming depressingly frequent they became so as the riot gained momentum and they were the ones to suffer most of the injuries. (Incidentally, once again the ubiquitous milk bottle was much in evidence, both as a receptacle for the Molotov cocktail, and as a fighting implement in its own right, with or without its top smashed off. For that reason, if for no other, the increasing use of cartons for milk is to be welcomed.)

Community leaders, as well as

the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, have called for a strengthening of the Public Order Act. The law on incitement to racial hatred could be amended so as to catch more easily the distribution of racist leaflets and publications at football grounds, discotheques, and other public events. But some would like the law to be extended to the conveyance of potential trouble-makers to their destination — the coach trip, in the context of Southall — or even the event to which they are travelling. That would be a totally unacceptable infringement of civil liberties.

The disturbances at Toxteth, on the face of it, bear more resemblance to those in Brixton. The police were the direct objects of the violence, allegations have been made about their policing methods, the community has been extremely hard hit by unemployment and there is considerable inner-city social deprivation. The parallels should not be taken too far. There is not enough information yet on which to make a judgement on the troubles in Toxteth. It is becoming increasingly evident, however, that the results of the Scarman enquiry will be relevant to other deprived areas of England's big cities.

SWEEPING UP AFTER MAO

Mr Hu Yaobang, the new chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, is not to be envied. He takes over a disoriented and divided party and an economy which is stumbling awkwardly on the road to modernization. Moreover he himself is not well known in China and therefore lacks immediate personal authority. However, the fits and starts of the moment in so far as he is a pragmatist whose career has been closely linked with that of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the main driving force behind the turn away from Maoism. And the very fact that he is not much known can be turned to advantage. China is not looking for another great leader. It is still struggling out from under the spell of Chairman Mao and trying to explain how it got there.

In order to save something of its own reputation and avoid the sort of shock which Mr Khrushchev inflicted on Soviet communists by his total denunciation of Stalin, the Chinese party insists that it still reveres Mao as a great revolutionary who led the party to power. However, it now admits that the dark years of the so-called Cultural Revolution, when Mao harnessed the best of youthful idealism to the most vicious obscurantism in a rampage against education, culture and material progress, was a disaster. "It did not do a fact constitute a revolution official

progress in any sense", says the new party document. At least 400,000 people are believed to have been killed, and many more imprisoned, tortured and persecuted. The economy and the educational system were laid waste. The damage in terms of lost skills, lost education, lost investments and general demoralization will take many years to repair.

So will the damage to the party. It has now had to admit that the man it raised high and practically deified started to go wrong with the disastrous "great leap forward" of 1958. In other words, he was wrong for the last eighteen years of his life. Not unnaturally people who were taught through all those years to worship him every thought now ask awkward questions about the system and its leaders. When free speech flourished briefly in the winter of 1976-79 demands for democracy and human rights came welling up as they might in any other country. Recently a unitary election went off the rails when a non-party candidate was elected, who then had to be hurriedly sidelined. Even with its new pragmatism the regime has not thought it safe to loosen controls too much.

There are other reasons for being careful. Many of the people promoted during the Cultural Revolution for their

ideological fervour, rather than for any other skills, are still in positions of responsibility. To attack Mao is to attack them. The army is particularly protective of Mao's reputation because it did well under him. Parts of it are now disgruntled not only by the political line but by defence cuts too. This helps to explain the cautious compromises in the new party document.

The most hopeful sign is that the party shows some evidence of being aware that the problem is not primarily one of personalities but of structures. It admits the need for institutionalized democracy within the party and better guarantees of legality to prevent the rise of another tyrant or simply the dictatorship of a corrupt and isolated bureaucracy. This is also the lesson proclaimed since the 1960's by communist reformers in eastern Europe, but always in vain, except now in Poland, where the experiment has another chance. Will China do better in trying to cure one of the basic defects of the communist system? It is a huge and difficult country in which to experiment with checks and balances, but at least it does not have the Soviet influence to contend with, and it now has a leadership dedicated, with some reservations, to the principal that what works is right — even if ideology has to be adjusted to fit. It is, at least, a hopeful beginning.

A GREEN AND PLEASANT FOOD FACTORY

When Conservative ministers make speeches to farmers they always praise the enterprise and efficiency of British agriculture. They often add that if the rest of industry had yielded the same results the nation's economy would be much healthier than it is. Farmers will expect more than those routine blandishments when Mrs Margaret Thatcher makes the opening speech at the Royal Show this morning. They will recall that the last Prime Minister to occupy the same rostrum was Mr Harold Wilson, whose eloquent appeal in 1975 for more home-produced food was not matched by his Government's subsequent policies.

Mr Thatcher has the advantage of leading what is effectively the farmers' party. At least a third of her Cabinet own country estates and one of her ministers is a brother of the president of the National Farmers' Union. She will also be welcomed as the leader of a party which does not want to nationalize farmland, impose rates on it or levy a wealth tax on it.

Her speech today will give the Prime Minister an opportunity to allay some of the apprehensions of farmers about the policies of her Government. She will be able at the same time to make a precise statement about certain broad and sensitive rural questions which are significant for the urban majority.

The first concerns state aid. Agriculture remains a heavily subsidized industry, and the corps of more than 10,000 field advisers and other experts employed by the Ministry of Agriculture has suffered only token cuts in the past two years. The Government has yet to explain why it has made agricultural special case while allowing a long succession of factory closures, liquidations and job losses in the equally important food-processing industry. Ministers have often lectured the electorate about the benefits of self-help and a lack of state intervention. They have yet to explain why a party which espoused such principles has abandoned them in the case of agriculture.

Mrs Thatcher will also be able to give a clear explanation of the prevalent philosophy of her party towards the countryside, the policy of competing claims of food production, recreation and conservation. The Wildlife and Countryside Bill, and the quiet satisfaction with which it has been received by rural lobbies, give important clues. Yet in its two years of office the Government has not given a precise and coherent statement about how it proposes to achieve the elusive and awkward balance between these competing claims. The divergence of approach between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of the Environment remains acute. Public statements by ministers have concentrated more on the value of farmers as providers of food. Yet they have just as important a responsibility as owners of more than half of the entire surface of the United Kingdom while they account for less than three per cent of its population. They are thus trustees of the land, as well as its tillers.

disarmament when he spoke a few days ago on BBC radio. In point of broadcasting style Mr Foot was at his best. He was in the mannerly hands of Mr Young.

If the manner soothed the matter, Mr Foot declared himself an original member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and showed that his ministerial service in a government that sustained Polaris submarines has left his convictions unchanged. He said he would disarm the United Kingdom of nuclear weapons, and fondly hoped that thereby a Labour government would share powers great and small to follow suit. He did not accept Nye Bevan's dictum that disarmament would send Britain naked into the council chamber.

Unfortunately Mr Foot was not pressed to explain precisely what the consequences would be for Nato, and for American nuclear deployment in Britain. Yet nobody could mistake where his logic led up. If Britain sought safety for itself by a policy of nuclear neutrality or impotence, then what sense would there be in allowing American nuclear weapons on British soil or in British waters? Where then would Nato's nuclear counter-threat go? What would be the consequences for the United Kingdom remain a cardholding member of Nato?

Clearly there cannot be a political military strategist in Soviet Russia who does not pray (if that is apt word) for Mr Foot and a Labour government to come to power. At a stroke, if Mr Foot and

his party conferences have their way, the United Kingdom would be enmeshed, western Europe would be enmeshed, and the American nuclear shield would be removed. Nor does Mr Foot, who has never worn uniform and has no reputation for military studies, explain why he thinks modern conventional wars, so much more tolerable by the British people than nuclear warfare. Labour of course, does not stop at a policy for the continent, the United Kingdom as an integral part of the defence of western Europe. It goes on to commit itself to withdrawal from the European Community, although we have no note in fairness that Mr Foot on this subject, as on northern Ireland, shies away from the left-wing threat of almost instant withdrawal.

The Community, still shallowly rooted, would scarcely survive United Kingdom withdrawal, or at least would not develop, and its present tendency to increasing nationalism would be reinforced. And the United Kingdom? Its search for substitute markets would take it, as it would be consciously lured, towards trading deals with the eastern bloc, and the United Kingdom economy would soon become a Warsaw Pact satellite.

The Conservative party which took us into the EEC in 1973, has little choice except to stand firm, as an excellent booklet published today by Anglo-Danish members of the European Democratic Group in the European Parliament puts beyond doubt.

Here to stay: Britain's role in the European Community. From Conservative Central Office.

Bank policies on lending

From the Secretary General of the Committee of London Clearing Banks.

Sir, Your report on July 2 that a bank was to be asked to set up "to assemble evidence for an attack on the lending policies of British banks" makes familiar reading. Once again a case against the banks is apparently to be based on the alleged superiority of other countries' financial systems.

International comparisons were the foundation on which the Labour Party constructed their case for bank nationalization and in the past they have been a prominent feature of much criticism of the banks. Yet too rarely did the critics take proper account of the historical, institutional and other factors when comparing different national systems. For instance, much of the sort of finance provided to industry by banks abroad is made available here either on the capital market or directly from central government. Simply to compare bank lending as a proportion of gross national product in different countries is to overlook these and other vital national differences — not least of which is the state of the industry's own demand for funds.

Coming closer to home, the study group is reportedly keen to investigate ways the Government can promote extended-term lending by the banks. I hope they are not overlooking the fact that the banks, on a term basis and that all the banks now offer their small business customers special terms lending facilities, in some cases of up to five years.

Apparently the study group's work will extend to medium-sized as well as small firms. In the case of small firms, the banks have recognised gaps in their range of facilities and have been working to fill them in recent years. But in the case of larger firms, I would draw attention to the work of the Wilson Committee, whose survey of the investment attitudes and financing of medium-sized firms in 1970 found not a single individual example of an investment project which had not gone ahead because of the inability to raise external finance, or conditions or covenants laid down by financial institutions, or other direct constraints of this nature.

The banks have no objection to criticisms of their role, and are offering assistance to the latest survey group, and even the group who have researched this area in the recent past.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE PRIESTLEY,
Secretary General,
The Committee of London Clearing Banks,
10 Lombard Street, EC3
July 3.

Church treasures

From the Canon Precentor of Hereford.

Sir, The only real alternative to what Canon Sharpe (June 27) finds objectionable about "dead parishes" is the idea of selling the treasures for it to be returned to the bank vaults where it will go on being neither used nor seen.

Here at Hereford we established a treasury in the crypt displaying both our own and parochial treasures. Our own remains, but the parochial plate is regularly changed. The parishes are entirely free in the first instance either to lend or not. They are equally free on its return after exposure here. I suspect in most cases it goes straight back into the vaults for the reason Canon Sharpe states.

There is one further point. It retained and used it is seen really only by communicants. Here it is admired by a great international throng, many of them not even church members, and in the air of these to be susceptible also to its beauty and, who knows, drawn to ask questions about those who created it and the purpose behind it? Yours faithfully,
ALAN SHAW,
The Canon's House,
Hereford.
June 27.

Useless wealth

From the Reverend J. D. Johns.

Sir, I heartily agree with the letter about the school uniforms (July 2). In my three parishes I have four trivial such charities. Only once in 11 years have I been able to use them for the purpose for which they were set up — namely, £15 for school uniform to a young widow.

The capital lies idle with the commissioners. The interest lies in the banker. Yours, etc.,
J. D. JOHNS,
Great Wymondley Vicarage,
Hitchin,
Hertfordshire.
July 2.

Diploma disease

From the First Civil Service Commissioner.

Sir, In his letter of July 2 Mr Dore refers correctly to the increasing proportion of graduates among those recruited to executive posts in the Civil Service. However, this is not a result of raising the qualifications that are required. These have not changed since 1956 and consist of two GCE passes at A-level obtained in one examination, and three acceptable O-level qualifications.

Appointments are made solely on merit and on the basis of fair and open competition. If graduates choose to enter the competition, and if a greater proportion of them obtain higher marks in the selection procedure, as they do, the outcome described by Mr Dore is inevitable. Yours faithfully,
F. H. ALLEN,
Civil Service Department,
Civil Service Commission,
Whitehall, SW1.
July 2.

Memorial to Lord Mountbatten of Burma

From the Prime Minister and others.

Sir, We believe there are many people in this country and overseas, and from all walks of life, who would wish to see a memorial erected to commemorate the life and work of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Mountbatten of Burma, KG, GCB, OM, GCSI, GCIE, GCVO, DSO, who, after a lifetime of service to the British Commonwealth of Nations, was so tragically killed in 1979.

We propose that the memorial should be a statue in Naval uniform, situated on the green verge to the south of the Admiralty building, looking over the Parade towards the Old Admiralty Building.

Admiral Mountbatten's achievements as a sailor, a military commander and statesman are now part of the history of the twentieth century and made even more remarkable by his own determination to dedicate himself to a career in the Royal Navy at a time when title and privilege could so easily have led to a more comfortable life. His exploits as the Captain of HMS Kelly, his leadership of the Commander of Combined Operations, and his victories as Supreme Allied Commander in South-east Asia, all bore the imprint of the professional fighting man. As the last Viceroy of India his

tasks were perhaps even more formidable, yet few statesmen could have accomplished as much.

At a time when he might have rested on these laurels, it was at his own wish that he returned to sea in the Royal Navy as a rear-admiral, which led to his appointment as First Sea Lord and, finally, as Chief of the Defence Staff.

We feel sure that there are many who will wish to contribute to the cost of the memorial, and we ask that donations, which will be acknowledged, should be sent to: Rear-Admiral L. W. Townsend, Defence Services Secretary, Mountbatten Memorial Fund, Old Admiralty Building, London, SW1.

Any moneys which may be received in excess of the cost of the memorial will be passed to the Mountbatten Trust for assisting the handicapped and the United World College.

Yours, etc.,
MARGARET THATCHER
MICHAEL FOOT
DAVID STEEL
HARDING OF PETHERTON
TREVILYAN
S. ZUCKERMAN
DERMOT ROYLE
CASPAR JOHN,
10 Downing Street, SW1.
July 5.

Aims and means in British defence

From Air Vice-Marshal S. W. E. Menaul.

Sir, Your correspondent, Peter Hennessy, in his excellent and perceptive article in Tuesday's issue (June 30), followed by your own eloquent statement in today's issue (July 1), rightly draws attention to one of the most costly and unnecessary defence procurement programmes in the past decade.

The Soviet anti-ballistic missile defence against which the Chevaline programme was supposed to provide penetration capability was at best a political gimmick to impress the citizens of Moscow that the Polaris was doing all in its power to protect them from the devastation likely to follow a nuclear ballistic missile attack.

The Soviet Galosh ABM system deployed around Moscow, in accordance with the terms of the 1972 ABM Treaty, consisted of four complexes each of 36 launchers with associated radars and high-speed intercepter missiles. Examination of the types of radar in the Galosh system and the state of Soviet computer technology, and even the guidance systems employed in the intercepter missiles, would indicate that the efficiency of the Galosh system in shooting down ballistic missiles would probably be less than 20 per cent.

Bearing in mind the number of missiles that could be aimed at Moscow by the United States, and assuming that not all 16 missiles in our own Polaris boat would be targeted at Moscow, the military case for Chevaline is extremely weak. It is true that the Soviet Union has in recent years been attempting to upgrade the Galosh system with modern phased-array radars and intercepter missiles. We shall want to see an estimate of the cost of this, in the longer term, towards genuine arms control and genuine measures to stop proliferation. In other words, we want hope.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN DOWNEY,
Windmill House,
Windmill Hill,
Bosham,
Sussex.

From Mr Cranley Onslow, MP for Woking (Conservative).

Sir, I am sure Lord Carver (June 26) would gain widespread support for his contention that Nato's fundamental priorities must be to prevent war taking place at all, and if it does, that hostilities should be brought to a halt as quickly as possible without resort to nuclear weapons.

But I remain puzzled by his contention, which he has repeated on several occasions, that Britain should continue to possess her own nuclear warheads — with all the expense that involves in highly specialized design, development and production without maintaining an independent strategic nuclear force.

Surely the whole point of nuclear independence is to convince a potential adversary that you have the ability, acting alone if necessary, to inflict an unacceptable degree of damage on him. Would the Russian really be convinced that we would be prepared to use our independent "theatre" nuclear weapons, when it would invite a massive nuclear retaliation against the United Kingdom to which we could make no response? If we really think we cannot afford to remain in the independent strategic business, then there is no point in spending what would still be very considerable sums just to retain a vestigial nuclear capability.

If we are to retain a strategic capability, then, as the Commons Defence Committee have recognized, Trident is the only sensible choice to succeed Polaris. As to whether we can afford it, or whether we should spend the money, as Lord Carver infers, on strengthening BAOR and our tactical air force in Germany, I wonder whether the Russians would find more daunting: more British tanks, more British Tornados, or a British Trident system?

continuing effective British participation in Nato's conventional forces undoubtedly strengthens our deterrent. But I suggest that the unique contribution made by our independent strategic force far outweighs any improvement that could be made by spending a comparable sum on our forces in Central Europe.

I am, etc.,
CRANLEY ONSLOW,
House of Commons, SW1.
July 2.

From Mr Philip Francis.

Sir, So we are to spend £7bn on Trident, which might help us win the next war, and save £3bn on the BBC external services, which might help us prevent it. Are we mad?

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP FRANCIS,
Landens,
Meath Green Lane,
Horley, Surrey.
June 29.

New future for 'The Observer'

From Mr Edward du Cann, MP for Taunton (Conservative).

Sir, Mr David Astor's letter in The Times on July 4 shows him to be a bad loser. He argued for the potential purchase of The Observer newspaper to be closely examined by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. By any yardstick the commission must be impartial and conscientious body.

After 13 weeks' deliberation they decided by an overwhelming majority in Lord's favour. Mr Astor had every opportunity to put his view during that time and did. It was decisively rejected. The Secretary of State concurred. Mr Astor's poor figure by crying "unfair" in public after these verdicts.

His wild allegation that Lord's management of The Observer will be illiberal, or incompetent, or both, is as incoherently silly as it is offensive.

Lord's has a successful record of newspaper ownership. My fellow directors and I are proud to be the new owners of The Observer. While Mr Astor presided over the fortunes of The Observer it first needed to be rescued from financial disaster by the Atlantic Richfield company; since then, it has lost a further £8m. The argument is ended. The need now is for men and women of good will to work together to ensure the newspaper's prosperity.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD DU CANN,
House of Commons, SW1.
July 5.

Petworth paintings

From Mr Bernard Keefe.

Sir, I have just revisited Petworth House in Sussex, one of the glories of the National Trust, with a magnificent collection of paintings that includes works by Bosch, Poussin, Claude, Le Nain, Bellotto, Van Dyck, Reynolds, Hoggar, Fuseli, and a score of paintings by Turner who had a special relationship with the house.

It is arguable that the junk-shop method of hanging them from floor to ceiling should be kept, to retain the period mood of the house, though it offers the visitor little chance to see the paintings properly, and is hardly matched by some of the furnishings.

But those that we can see are dark with layers of soot and grime, with brown varnish cracked and peeling; they are unprotected from the fingers and acid breath of thousands of visitors, and there is no control of public behaviour. The condition is, if anything, worse than it was five years ago, and it seems that the National Trust are unwilling or unable to do anything. It is clearly time to call in the public authorities to take urgent action to restore and preserve these fine paintings, which, after all, are the property of the nation.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD KEEFE,
155 Honor Oak Road, SE23.
June 29.

Missing breakfast

From Mr P. J. Wainwright.

Sir, Your report this morning (June 30) describes the proposed phasing out of the Great British breakfast by British Rail and speaks of falling demand and cost-effectiveness. You go on to report that restaurant car meals have dropped from four million to an expected 1.6 million this year. However, in sales do not necessarily reflect a fall in demand; it may rather be a function of availability.

On a recent journey from Oxford to Manchester I caught the 7.22 am train, which arrived at Manchester at 10.43 am. I was not offered a steaming platter, nor even limp ham and cheese: the train did not have a restaurant car and I had to resort to a sandwich. I was disappointed that the buffet while the locomotive was changed at Birmingham.

Yours sincerely,
P. J. WAINWRIGHT,
34 Bulian Road,
Readington,
Oxford.
June 30.

Ingenious device

From Miss Susan Corbett.

Sir, Miles Kinnear's attempts (June 30) to expand the known capacity of that delectable modern convenience, the warm air hand-drier, seem to have fallen on stony ground.

This ingenious device may not do much for his face, eyebrows or hair, but let him arrive at the station, pedestrian, at the Trellisick National Trust garden, near Truro, a full hour before opening time at 11 am and in a downpour, and when the public lavatories there are usually open, he may well be glad if the gentlemen's lavatory has the warm air hand-drying facility, as the ladies' does to take off, say, his socks and hold them in a warming blast of air.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN CORBETT,
Flat 1,
9 The Avenue,
Beecham, Kent.
July 1.

Topless in 'The Times'

From Mr M. O. Carruthers, FRCS.

Sir, Sir Robin MacLellan (June 30) is concerned about the height of a man's forehead, particularly those of politicians whose photographs are reproduced in your paper.

The apparent height of the forehead is in large measure determined by how far the hair-line has receded: the real height by the depth of the frontal lobes of the brain which control the emotions, plus the thickness of the bone.

For many, the fewer photographs of politicians are shown the better — and knowing the facts, they (the politicians) might well go along with this. I do, please continue to provide this service.

Yours faithfully,
M. O. CARRUTHERS,
Fisherman's Creek,
Pillory Hill,
Noss Mayo,
Plymouth.
June 30.

David Wood

How Labour policy serves Soviet ends

It begins to be not merely a salutary but also a necessary political exercise to measure the extent to which the Labour's foreign and defence policies, as developed in opposition since 1979, neatly conform to the grand European strategy in which Soviet diplomats and staff officers and any other Soviet officials whose business it is to think the unthinkable are schooled.

Strategic hypotheses for the Russians, as usual, include military, political and economic factors. Above all they must include the persistent weakening of western Europe and Nato by internal decisions, and the interdiction of territory and bases in Europe to the Americans. They are bound to include the outflanking of Europe in the West, by sea or land, or preferably both, and the United Kingdom, geographically and geopolitically, is that western flank.

There is no need to eat up space driving home strategic platitudes before examining Mr Michael Foot's arguments about unilateral nuclear

THE ARTS

The voice of human emotions

For a soprano who is still only in her mid-thirties, Kiri Te Kanawa has been living with Don Giovanni for a long time. Back in 1973 Colin Davis persuaded her to sing Donna Elvira when he recorded Mozart's opera, the youngest member of an otherwise experienced cast. Later that year he slipped her into the Covent Garden production when the scheduled Elvira, Margherita Rinaldi, withdrew. Miss Te Kanawa used the same role in 1975 for her debut at the Paris Opera, a house with which she has since maintained the strongest associations. And three years later she was recording Elvira again, this time under Lorin Maazel in the set which emerged from Joseph Losey's film.

Others may start by singing Zerlina, or perhaps have cracked at Donna Anna, but not Kiri Te Kanawa. Elvira for her is the part and that is the only she will be singing at Covent Garden tonight in the new production by Peter Wood, with Sir Colin Davis in the pit. It would seem that there is not much left for her to learn about Elvira. Or is there? Clearly, you grow. When I look back at that first recording with Colin, which came right at the beginning of my career, I can see that a lot is missing. I don't think that we got the Elvira that either he or I wanted: she was far too meek for a start. The Elvira you'll see this week will be much more real, frantic and abandoned.

"Having Ruggiero [Raimondi] in the title role helps a great deal. We've worked a lot together and there are no inhibitions when it comes to the touchy-touchy. Elvira has set up confidence in her own beauty and her own body: she is ruled by her sexual drive. At that first encounter in the opera between Giovanni and Elvira they literally sniff one another

Covent Garden's first post-war home-grown Mozart Festival opens tonight with a new production of *Don Giovanni* by Peter Wood. Kiri Te Kanawa appears as Donna Elvira, the role Sir Colin Davis, who conducts all of the Mozart-da Ponte operas this month, first persuaded her to sing in 1973...

out. Giovanni says 'Mi pare sentir odor di femmina', but she scents him too. Some think that Elvira should be played as a madwoman. She's not mad, just incensed that she cannot get her hands on Giovanni". During the filming of *Don Giovanni* by Joe Losey in the 1970s Kiri Te Kanawa acquired the reputation of being by far the most friendly and extrovert of the opera singers in the cast. She was out in the marshes beyond Vicenza downing a frog, or whatever is downed on location at freezing dawn, with the boatmen and frogmen while others were complaining about the weather conditions.

"I liked mixing with the 'lads' because that's where you meet life. We all spend a great deal of our time surrounded by 'high art' and it does us good to get away from it from time to time. I like the attitude of those who sit in their cars when they get a puncture and call for the wheel to be changed — find out how it's done and then have a go

yourself. If you are singing parts that require a little blood and guts then you had better go out and discover how people live. I think we achieved something with this film, but at times Joe was inhibited by Franti Salieri, the co-producer, who knew more about the opera than he did. Occasionally though, he would go to some effect. 'Ah, perfido, mostro', that moment when Elvira finds Giovanni with yet another woman, really came off because I was in a temper about being frustrated in what I wanted to do."

Later this year Miss Te Kanawa will be turning her attention to Richard Strauss and most particularly to the *Marschallin* in *Der Rosenkavalier*, which she sings for the first time at the Paris Opera in November in a new production by Jean Claude Auvray, one of France's most promising young directors. Mozart has been fairly thoroughly explored — Fiordiligi, the Countess, Pamina, Elvira —

although *Ilia* in *Idomeneo* will surely follow one of these days. Strauss, though, is just beginning, with the exception of the *Four Last Songs* which for some time have been for her a kind of visiting card.

"For stimulation and lubrication of the vocal chords Mozart is the top. The voice is a fragile instrument, as far as I'm concerned when it's on it's really off and I go away and work. If there are any doubts then I simply sing 'Porci amor' and 'Ach, ich fühl's' and I will know right away if I'm in the shape it is in. Even so you have to beware of Mozart. Too much of him and you can sound boring, particularly in the *portamenti*, when you move off into Verdi and Puccini."

"Strauss, as you say, is just beginning. He suits my voice and that is a very good reason for loving him! Apart from the *Marschallin* there is *Capriccio* planned for Brussels in two years' time. I see these Strauss ladies perhaps as a lot of cousins all living in different circumstances, and of course no marriage is the same as another."

"Of all the roles I have sung so far *Arabella* has given me the most physical and vocal pleasure. Probably I got quite close with John Cox's help in America. There's a lot of me in her. I'm difficult in relation-ships... I like rough diamonds with a bit of gruffness about them particularly if they are in tails like Marjorie."

Kiri Te Kanawa's next engagement after the close of the Covent Garden season will be at St Paul's on July 29 when she sings at the bright seraphim. On that day she should be plenty of men in tails, about, but diamonds of the rougher sort may be in shorter supply.

John Higgins



Kiri Te Kanawa rehearsing with Ruggiero Raimondi

Photograph by Chris Burke

Theatre

Amadeus

Her Majesty's

After its international conquests of the past two years there is small wonder that there are more superlatives on Peter Shaffer's play, and in any case, superlatives are almost an insult to its real achievement. Like all Shaffer's large-scale work, *Amadeus* presents the enigma of a man who will never attain it. This viewpoint is also Shaffer's own. His plays are not dictated from above; they are incubated, researched, and carefully rewritten in collaboration with his actors. What places *Amadeus* above the rest is its discovery of a fable which at once gives scope to his (and his director, Peter Hall's) unrequited passion for music. History and gossip about the Salieri-Mozart relationship provide a ready-made theatrical framework, but that alone would not have earned the play its huge popular success. A likelier explanation is that, by accident or design, Shaffer has hit on a universal myth: a counter-Faust legend in which, instead of bargaining his soul to the devil, the hero bargains it to God — hard work and virtue in

exchange for his innermost desire — and is just as cruelly cheated in the end. This, I suspect, is closer to common experience than any bargain with Mephistopheles.

Peter Hall's West End version is recast and incorporates the textual changes of his broad way production. Chief among the alterations are the scenes leading up to Mozart's death which — at the National — departed from history by allowing Salieri to mastermind the macabre Requiem episode. The new version runs parallel with the facts instead of contradicting them. Salieri now destroys Mozart by poisoning his closest friend, encourages him to offend his megalomaniac patron by writing *The Magic Flute*, and only then masquerades as the man in grey who haunts Mozart's dreams. This revision involves the sacrifice of the most dramatic single incident in the story: the arrival of the sinister emissary who commissions Mozart's last work. Salieri also damps the play's most popular scene by retelling the facts about the anonymous patron. However, the new scenes do keep attention firmly fixed on the two principals (instead of overloading the focus on Countess) and enables their re-

lationship to develop to the end, where Mozart reverts to childhood and greets his arch enemy as his dead father.

Frank Finlay's Salieri presents a starkly illuminating contrast to Paul Scofield's in the original show. Scofield was a natural aristocrat, robbed of music he would still have been an ornament to the Vienna Court. With Mr Finlay it is all he has got; he is still palpably the great boy, ungainly and provincial, and hanging on to his job by exclusively professional means. Bargains with God aside, the action shows him fighting for his life. Richard O'Callaghan, playing a somewhat cleaned-up, less present-a-less grotesque Mozart than Simon Callow's. His manner is that of a nimble, insect-like parasite, whose main fault in company is that his compliments go on too long. When taken over by music, though, his whole face and physique are transformed; as though Oric were changing into the Mozart we know. The company are well up to the quality of their predecessors, with fine performances from Morag Hood and John Harding as Constanze and the Emperor Joseph.

Irving Wardle

Thirteenth Night

Warehouse

Howard Brenton's new play is probably the first digital Shakespeare, the first *Macbeth* with television jingles for a chorus and an assassination timed by a digital watch. Although there was a solemn reception for the first performance at the Warehouse, it may not be necessary to see it as a tragedy. Mr Brenton's *Macbeth* is a play, and even if it is a very serious satire, it is also distinctly comical.

After *The Romans in Britain* he has not exactly abandoned his political, and precedents for *Thirteenth Night* instead of casting the play in the mould of the past he has pushed it ahead in time, making it a sort of future fiction. The denouement of the play, when Mr Brenton could be called, a promising playwright; his general stage mastery is increasingly obvious and there is a profane display of it in the play. As he moves forward, the play is a highly accomplished naturalism, showing a group of Labour Party politicians massacred and attacked by thugs, to drill poetic justice working Julius Caesar.

Michael Pennington appears

in the centre of Mr Brenton's stark fantasia as a politician called Jack Beatty, and he holds it together with a magnanimity that is political, that evokes Robert Kennedy while he harangues a crowd. The words of that crucial speech are not quite inflammatory enough to do the dirty work that Mr Brenton suggests they do, which is to unleash a mob on the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square and to instigate the death of the American ambassador, but it is not their actual effect that is being measured, rather the effect on the mind of Beatty and the projected effect on the British people.

Beatty's discovery of his power combines with manipulation from his mistress and urges from a security chief to transform him into a mixture of Machiavelli and Beatty, characters of proved literary respectability. Dispensing with qualms, he personally assassinates the Labour Prime Minister and takes part in an armed coup which raises him to absolute power: from being merely a promising potential socialist, he follows the path of Stalin to cruel implementation of his vision.

There is much ingenuity in

Mr Brenton's exploitation of Shakespeare, and it goes beyond his skilful echoing of famous lines. He sets the characters of Shakespeare to find the elements in the British character which could transform an Englishman into a Stalin, and closes in on his creation with an overall wit to match his horror.

Throughout the performance, the actors of the Royal Shakespeare Company colour the words with literary and modern meanings. Much credit must go to the serious atmosphere established by Barry Kyle's production, which rescues with classical distinction and moves with the pace of a thriller. The comedy is harsh, and the aim of the work is high. While Mr Brenton projects an absolutist state of the left, it is clearly not his intention to attack the left politically. His concerns are with democratic participation and justice. The complexities of his structure are such that the witches, disembodied female voices in an underground car park, may be seen to give power to the people and later sleet at his destruction.

Ned Chaillet

Take Eight

Royal Exchange, Manchester

Barry James, for instance, does

Taking eight actors who sing and dance is enough to give Anthony Bowles a title for his summer show; it is not enough to turn it into an entertainment. If he decorated, more of the musical numbers with the jokey flair he brought to *"The Teddy Bears' Picnic"*, where his men were transformed into cheerfully menacing Teddy boys and his women turned out to be kung-fu fighters, the time might pass more pleasantly. The basic idea would not necessarily be improved. It is only a revue of songs, a bit parade of some 28 tunes ranging from Mr. Bowles' arrangement of Elizabethan music hall and Rodgers and Hart. There seems to be a theme, however. The idea is that the music of the past is always reshaped to the mood of the present, and it certainly is by Mr Bowles. He gives music to words by W. S. Gilbert so that "Diddie-Junction" is placed remarkably near "Tuxedo Junction".

Feel Pretty" comes out of *West Side Story* into the punk poses of 1977 as Lesley Nicol adorns herself with chains and a dog collar. Take Eight does have some good moments; decorative highlights where the clowning of the performers is so high-spirited that the foolishness of their various exercises is forgotten. Barry James, for instance, does a pantomime turn at singing "Caroline Is the Morning" while being drowned out by the chorus and, because he puts so much energy into it, the result is much more pleasant than any description of his actions might suggest. Most of the performers are given small opportunities to shine on their own, and Annabel Leventon is unleashed from the conceits of the production for a few minutes of sultry singing which remind one of her talent. But there is no real coherence to Mr Bowles' end-of-term show, and the isolated pleasures emphasize that fault. In a season as successful as that just finished, the Royal Exchange can clearly afford a little relaxation from the higher aspirations. Take Eight appears as a complete relaxation, which might also be described as a collapse. Even the skilled and sullen piano playing of Gareth Valentine does not maintain the impetus that is needed.

Ned Chaillet

Concerts in London

Pauk/Malcolm

Wigmore Hall

If the pre-concert noise level and sartorial character of an audience are anything to go by — and they so often are at the Wigmore Hall — it looked on Saturday night as if we were in for a particularly reverent evening. It was, after all, the first of two recitals in which György Pauk and George Malcolm are working their way through the complete Bach sonatas for violin and harpsichord: the second is on Wednesday. Both Pauk and Malcolm are, thank goodness, musicians whose scholarly reverence is always amplified and warmed by

a respect and love for something deeper at the heart of Bach's music: its ability to be unpredictable, to surprise by joy. So often in a fugue allegro Pauk would make the most ostensible predictable sequence leap with new life, reinforcing, as he did in the second movement of the fourth sonata, the music's natural direction by a surprising anticipation or a darkening of tone; or, as in the opening of the sixth, by creating a surprising momentum fused with the classical by darting quavers themselves. George Malcolm's harpsichord playing constantly reminded us that three of these works are really trio sonatas, in which the harpsichord is a second melody instrument. Not

only through his imaginative choice of registration, but also through a delicately modulated touch, he could provide, in the fourth sonata's opening, a sharply contrasting, almost etching against which Pauk drew a fine, mobile pen-and-ink line, in his Adagio a tugging pattern of triplets against the violin's sombre meditation. In the 3 minor Sonata, where the harpsichordist is left to improvise over a harmonic basis, Mr Malcolm's imagination and taste were perfectly fused, whether the strong-hewn, inventively-structured foundation he provided for the Adagio, or in his elegantly-pointed repartee to Mr Pauk's mischievously chattering Gigue.

Hilary Finch

Books

The Smaller English House

By Lyndon F. Cave

(Robert Hall, £9.50)

Very few people today chop up seventeenth century chests of drawers or smash eighteenth century dinner services to make underpans for potted plants. The houses that protected them still get demolished with hardly a thought. Westminster City Council have just finished off a row of pleasant eighteenth century houses in the next street to me. Larger houses have usually had some protection, but this did not halt the demolition of the smaller Adam houses right opposite the RIBA in Portland Place last year. The reason is not economics but ignorance.

As Lyndon Cave points out in his introduction, few comprehensive books on small houses have been published in the last sixty years and these houses are the ones most at risk. Furniture and antiques have been preserved, restored and cared for largely because there are so many books on them. Fortunately, the number of recent books on small houses is on the increase. There is even a new magazine, *The Period House*. The visual classic was Edwin Smith's *English Cottages and Houses* (1952) (currently not mentioned in Lyndon Cave's further reading), the best read Alec Clifton-Taylor's *The Pattern of English Building* (1963), followed by the scholarly *Vernacular Architecture* by R. W. Brunskill in 1970.

Lyndon Taylor writes as an architect with much experience in the protection of old houses. It is a sturdy read and the quality of photography hardly matches the subject. The author is more interested in the history and construction of the smaller house and it is an able digest of information. He traces the development from early times until around 1900. It is sad that he should stop there, as this was the great period when Batsford and Studio published the last batch of books on small houses, with the designs of Voysey, Mitchell, Lutyens, Newall and the drawings of Sydney R. Jones that inspired the design of the majority of small houses built before 1940. With another chapter he could have pointed out the link between the semi-detached houses of the thirties and their ancestors. Since so many of the people who destroy our older houses live in these, what a splendid way it would have been to convince them of their errors. There are some gaps: nothing on colour, despite the fact that

A need for pride of place



The Temple of the Four Winds at Castle Howard from *Buildings of Britain: Yorkshire 1550-1750* by David Hey (Moorland, £8.95). Designed by Vanbrugh in 1724-26, with slight modifications by Hawksmoor, it was modelled on the Villa Rotonda at Vicenza, and intended as a belvedere from which to view Yorkshire.

most odd, cottages and houses were colour or white-washed. The last remnants of the tradition can still be seen in the far west of Ireland. There are some facts I would dispute: horizontal sliding windows that have originated in Yorkshire, but they are common in many other counties, especially in the South East. Like Lyndon Cave, many authors have credited the elegance of small eighteenth century houses to the architectural pattern books published at the time. But if the authors had tried to design a cottage from the books, they would have found them of very little help. They simply give rules for proportions and plans for large houses, and palaces that the authors aspired to design. They were the eighteenth century architect's way of advertising. Old cottages and houses were simply copied, with slight improvements, of the houses nearby, designed by eye and not by rote. The most common type of mortar joint in brickwork was not just 'Flemish' but 'Flemish and reddish': a brick joint with a groove ruled in the centre. It neatly framed the uneven handmade bricks, giving a slight

Television

The Taste of Death

on my Tongue

BBC 2

H. C. Robbins Landon is one of the most exuberant and exhilarating musicologists alive, so the most important aspect of his film about the last decade of Mozart's life, which introduced a fortnight of special programmes, was not the original insight it offered into the composer's destiny and death, but the fact that it placed an exceptionally gifted communicator in the place where such people should always have a chance to be, on a television screen. Next year is the 250th anniversary of Haydn's birth and we must hope the BBC has great plans for him then.

They will have to cherish him a bit more, though, and beef up what Sam Goldwyn would have called his showbusiness. He does have star quality but he is also a scholar with plenty to say, and *The Taste of Death* on my Tongue handled neither aspect of his personality to complete satisfaction. It was not especially witty to have him emerge round a corner like the man in grey bringing Mozart the commission for the Requiem, nor to appear to have just dined at the same table as Mozart.

Haydn and Salomon, least of all to have him puff, while talking, up one of those enormous baroque staircases more suited to the Spanish Riding School than any man. The chronology ranged back and forth over several time-zones in succession — 10 years, a few months, the last days — and was sometimes confusing. The pictures devised in J. Mervyn Williams's production varied from the unexceptional to the dramatic: greenery, Christ on the cross, the obsessive (carriage wheels in the grass) and the frankly crummy (hands counting out coins to raise money for Mozart's funeral). The style occasionally suggested that of Colin Nears, with none of the intellectual shape or dramatic intensity that distinguished Nears's work. Those who consider *Amadeus* our theatrical equivalent of a Potemkin village — all dazzling scenery and no third dimension — should also be reminded of Salieri given short shrift in Landon's narrative, the most absorbing part of which, indeed, concerned the Freemasons, of whose Austrian territory and in defence of whose love for Mozart Professor Landon became, truly for the first time in the film, his own gloriously expansive, generous self.

Michael Ratcliffe

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Finchley Children's Music Group

St John's

Granny Chang is, it seems, a sort of *Madeline* Mother Goose. Her *Dragon Songs*, a collection of sharp, very Chinese nursery rhymes, were discovered and introduced by Richard Blackford (composer of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* and *The Pig Organ*) as a commission from the Finchley Children's Music Group. Under the composer's lively direction they gave their first performance on Friday.

Accompanied by piano duo and children percussionists, their carefully-researched Chinese rhythms, modes and instrumental timbres create a cleverly synthesized aura of English drawing-room chinoiserie. I particularly enjoyed "The Dead Cicada", a vignette framed by cunning evocations of a bamboo flute (recorder and flute) and Chinese (either plucked piano strings). And the children's enthusiasm for music rang through their alert, bright-

Paul Griffiths

toned singing, sharply accurate in pitch and rhythm, through a variety of testing part-writing, unison and solo settings. They had fun, too, and so did we, with four of Nicholas Maw's tongue-twisting *Non-sense Rhymes*, their piano accompaniments beautifully touched in by Alexander Wells. His playing gilded, too, Richard Rodney Bennett's *The Insect World*: the choir's fluent articulation of their four disarmingly-simple settings was no less fine an achievement than their steady intonation in Bruce Cole's four-haduk settings, *Autumn Cicada*, their network of unaccompanied vocal harmonies offset by the fine harp playing of Julia Webb.

Ronald Corp, the group's Assistant Director, conducted these three works with compelling clarity. It was a pity that their director, John Andrews, through whose enterprise all these works have been introduced into the choir's wide-ranging repertoire, should have had the task of getting the concert going with Gordon Cross's drearily opaque setting of Ted Hughes's *Meet My Folks*.

Hilary Finch

There are some gaps: nothing on colour, despite the fact that

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Stock markets

FT Index 548.0
FT Gilts 65.51

Sterling

\$1.8935
Index 92.5

Dollar

Index 109.8
DM 4.5725

Gold

\$414

Money

3 mth Euro \$ 181.181
6 mth Euro \$ 171.171
(Friday's close)

IN BRIEF

Lower UK inflation forecast

Tighter monetary conditions in the United States will slow down the United Kingdom economic recovery slightly in 1981 but there are good prospects for higher output and lower inflation from next year onwards, according to a forecast by the Liverpool Research Group.

The group sees no fall in United Kingdom interest rates this year and inflation averaging 11 per cent. However, it sees significantly lower interest rates next year and inflation down to 6 per cent.

By contrast, broker James Capel predicts that the inflation rate could rise to 14 per cent by the end of 1982 unless the Government introduces an incomes policy.

Wood, Mackenzie sees a decline in United States interest rates and the fall in the oil price providing a powerful stimulus to the world economy in the second half of this year.

Gas sales condemned

The Government's direction to British Gas to sell its showrooms and its inshore oil installation at Wyth Farm, Dorset, was condemned by the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo). It also recorded full support for the union's 50,000 members in the gas industry who are to take industrial action in defence of British Gas and its retail operations.

Montedison divisions

Montedison, the Italian chemical giant which has been reorganising into a series of operational companies under the parent holding company, has set up three fine chemical companies, Montedison Ausimont, Montedison Ausimont and Ausimont. Each has a capital of 1,500 million lire (£560,000), and together they will have an annual turnover of about 500,000 million lire (£220m) with a total workforce of 4,500.

Toyota deal with Iraq

Toyota Motor Sales, the Japanese car company's sales arm, has won an order for 10,000 subcompact cars from Iraq for shipment between August and December. The company said the deal was made before Toyota suspended talks with Ford on Thursday over further production of vehicles in the United States.

Nuclear increase

Delegates at the meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Integration (Comecon) in Sofia agreed to double the alliance's capacity for producing nuclear energy, the East German ADN news agency reported. According to official statistics, the capacity of Comecon nuclear-powered reactors outside the Soviet Union is now 17,800 megawatts.

Controls extended

Export controls on some goods are being extended to all destinations from July 27 because of possible nuclear applications, the Department of Trade has announced. The goods include machines for filament-winding and tape-laying, magnetic materials, fibrous and filamentary materials and synthetic lubricating oils and greases.

Alaska lease sale

The United States Federal Bureau of Land Management has set December 16 as the date for the first oil and natural gas lease sale in the national petroleum reserve, Alaska, which 1.5 million acres will be offered.

Chrysler 'improving'

Chrysler's second-quarter earnings figures will prove that the company is returning to financial health, even if the prediction of a profit is wrong, Mr. Wendell Larsen, a Chrysler vice-president said.

Spanish steel loss

Ensidesa, Spain's state-controlled integrated steel company reported a record loss of 15,600 million pesetas (£86m) in 1980, after a loss of 5,700 million pesetas the previous year.

Bangladeshi banks

Bangladesh plans to restore private banks and extend the private sector in general, the Bangladesh deputy Prime Minister Mr. Jannatul Alam said in an interview published in a French business magazine.

Jaguar warns suppliers over quality

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Jaguar Cars has told many of its 1700 component suppliers that they must improve the quality of their products or lose the business, probably to foreign competitors.

Mr. John Egan, who took over as chief executive of Jaguar in April last year, said the standard of some of the components then being delivered was a scandal.

He blamed outside suppliers for 60 per cent of quality problems. Under stringent new quality controls instituted by Mr. Egan any supplier whose components have a failure rate of more than 1.5 per cent is being pursued for the full warranty cost of labour and materials.

Such conditions are among the toughest imposed by a British motor company and all prospective suppliers must accept them as a condition of winning Jaguar custom.

Mr. Egan said he was shocked at the level of quality which some component companies were willing to accept. In some cases Jaguar had been rejecting more than 50 per cent of important items.

Several suppliers have set up task forces with Jaguar to bring about a radical improvement in their quality and have accepted that they should be financially accountable for faulty parts.

Mr. Egan described poor quality as "the major British disease" and said he had made it his priority. He had identified 210 faults which made Jaguars suffer in comparison with Mercedes-Benz and BMW, the main competitors, and so far 143 had been tackled.

Samples of every batch of components are checked by inspectors on delivery, and if they are not up to standard they are returned to the supplier. As a result of this strict



Mr. Egan: shocked by poor standards in the industry

monitoring, rejection rates have fallen on some items from more than 50 to less than 1 per cent.

To improve quality, Jaguar has introduced the Japanese concept of quality circles. These are groups of shop stewards, supervisors, inspectors and production workers who meet regularly to solve problems.

Mitsui, Jaguar's Japanese distributor, has made several visits to the Coventry factory to discuss quality, particularly in relation to the very demanding Japanese market.

Mr. Egan claimed that the teaching troubles of the Castle Bromwich plant had been overcome and that the standard of paintwork had risen dramatically. Cars were no longer having to be repainted, either at the factory or by the dealer.

Mexico retaliates on French oil cut

Paris, July 5.—Mexico yesterday excluded all French companies from Mexican economic projects because of the refusal by France to pay more for its crude supplies.

Industrial circles here greeted the move with surprise and consternation. The Foreign Ministry played down the affair.

On Thursday, Total decided it would not pay Mexico's \$2 a barrel price increase and suspended shipments for three months.

Sources said that Total—about a third of which is owned by the French government—was considering halving its shipments from Pemex, the Mexican national oil company, even before the price increase. The French company has bought 100,000 barrels a day from Mexico.

Mexican oil deliveries proved particularly valuable to France last year after the outbreak of the Lebanon civil war.

French industry was worried about the future of projects under way in Mexico, valued at more than 5,000m French francs (£450m). They include the Mexico City underground rail way, nuclear reactors, and Renault car factories.

These projects were mentioned by Senator Andres de Oreyra, Mexican minister of industry and commerce, in his statement announcing the anti-French measures—Agence France-Press.

Total is one of five foreign buyers who have suspended or cancelled oil purchases from Mexico because of the price increase and the oil surplus. (AP and Reuters wires.)

The suspension total about 410,000 barrels a day and are costing Mexico about \$13.2m daily. Mexico gets about 90 per cent of its foreign revenue from oil.

Mexican offers to Japan and Canada to buy the resulting surplus have gone unheeded. Both were clamouring for more Mexican oil a few months ago.

The loss is fueling more rumours of a devaluation and may test the government's resolve to resist a proposed increase in the price of its heavy grade crude from \$28 to \$30.

Exxon of the United States announced that it will stop buying Mexican oil. Exxon had a contract to buy 100,000 barrels a day of Shell oil and it was considering a similar move.

Sweden, the Philippines and India also have suspended or reduced purchases of Mexican crude since June.

The suspensions have clipped Mexican oil exports by about one-third.

Although oil industry sources are reporting the price increase as final, a Pemex spokesman said that the company is still negotiating with customers.

Mr. Rokusuke Tanaka, the Japanese international trade minister, said Japan was unable to import additional Mexican crude oil because its storage tanks are full.

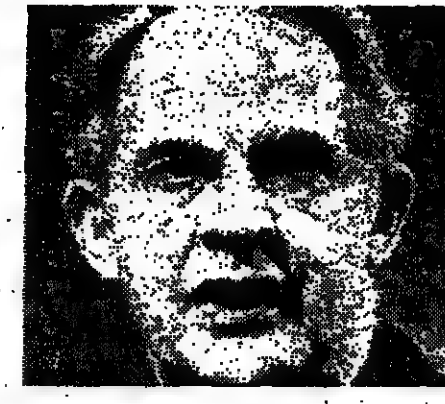
CBI seeks better balance between farming and manufacturing Call for more EEC aid to industry

By Bill Johnstone

The European Community budget needs to be restructured and the Common Agricultural Policy reviewed to allow more spending that will benefit industry, the Confederation of British Industry believes. These priorities are outlined in a paper *Objectives of the UK Presidency of the EEC*, which Sir Terence Beckett, CBI director general, has sent to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary.

The confederation wants expenditure restructured to reduce the cost to the CAP in a way that better benefits the British farmer and ensures a better balance between agriculture and industry in Community spending. The CBI wants resources freed in this way to go to the regional and social funds, which directly benefit industry.

It wants the regional fund expanded to deal more with the problems of the urban areas where industry is in the decline. The Social Fund's resources should be concentrated on training and retraining. The confederation recognises the case



Sir Terence: CBI lists priorities

for admitting Spain and Portugal into the Community and sees no important obstacle

to Portugal's entry except over low-cost textiles. It urges the Government and the Community to secure promises from Spain to begin reducing tariffs. The CBI is concerned that Community rules might put British and European industries at a disadvantage when competing with non-EEC countries.

The confederation is particularly concerned about trading agreements with Japan. "We attach great importance to the creation of an effective Community position on trade with and investment from Japan", it said.

It is also concerned about the erection of subtle trading barriers within the EEC. "The presidency should encourage the Commission to investigate, and require member states to eliminate barriers to trade which amount to disguised national protectionism", it says.

Britain assumed the presidency of the EEC this month and will hold it until the end of the year.

Office salary rises lower in the South

By Our Commercial Editor

Office salaries in the South of England have risen less than those in Scotland and the North, although office staff overall have seen rises of between 15 per cent and nearly 19 per cent in the year ended last March.

Typical secretaries are now getting on average in the United Kingdom £4,177 a year, while senior executive secretaries earn about £5,500.

Unemployment levels seem to have had no direct effect on the rates of pay and there are few signs that the introduction of new office technologies have reduced the number of office jobs available.

These are some of the conclusions of the latest office salaries analysis by the Institute of Administrative Management, which bases its conclusions on surveys of nearly 40,000 workers more than 60 different offices around Britain.

Increases in office salaries during the review year kept pace with inflation up to September last year but as the recession hit the private sector many office workers fell by about 2 per cent below the all-employee national average earnings level.

Typists have done marginally less well for salary increases than office workers in general, says the report, but senior and executive secretaries gained 5 per cent more.

Salary increases for office workers have been higher in the public sector, the report shows. Rises in the larger public organisations have mostly been between 16 and 24 per cent, the highest increases being 6 per cent or more above the top increases in the private sector.

Except for those in the highest supervisory grade, salary rates in central London have not increased as much as those in other parts of the country.

Greater London and the South East still pay the highest rates in the country but the Midlands has slipped in the salaries table while some office workers' grades in Yorkshire and Humbersides have been doing better.

Scottish typists' salaries are also holding up well against the rates paid in the Midlands and the North which the survey describes partly to the strength of the oil industry.

Office Salaries Analysis 1981: Institute of Administrative Management, 205 High Street, Beckenham, Kent BR3 1BA, £65.

RUNGS ON THE PAY LADDER

(Present annual earnings—£)

	Typist	Senior typist/secretary	Senior secretary	Executive secretary
United Kingdom	3,585	4,177	4,751	5,481
Greater London	4,013	4,677	5,087	5,758
South East	3,751	4,372	4,906	5,581
East Anglia	3,887	4,286	4,750	—
West Midlands	3,487	4,108	4,657	—
West Midlands	3,314	3,669	4,027	4,868
South Midlands	3,278	3,587	4,109	—
Yorkshire	3,384	3,745	4,225	4,864
Humbersides	3,753	4,083	4,277	5,344
North West	3,619	4,191	4,600	5,458
Scotland	—	—	—	—

Oppenheim rules out tourism aid

By David Hewson

Tourism's importance to the British economy as an invisible export earner is close to that of North Sea oil, according to Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State at the Department of Trade.

But Mrs Oppenheim, in an interview published in the latest edition of *British Travel News*, the British Tourist Authority magazine, ruled out any immediate government aid.

In particular, Mrs Oppenheim opposed the recent suggestion of Sir Henry Marking, the tourist authority's chairman, that there should be a preferential rate of value-added tax for tourists to encourage extra visitors.

"I don't think there is the slightest prospect of a special rate," she said. "You have got a lower rate of VAT in this country than most other European countries and our VAT is lower than the sales tax in many states in the United States."

Mrs Oppenheim also offered no hope of relief on the price of petrol.

"Tourists from Europe are paying about the same price for petrol in their own countries. As far as British motorists are concerned, travelling away from London to the West Country, the extra cost of the journey will be about £1.50. When that extra cost is spread across the whole family, it is very little indeed compared, for example, with the rail fare."

Mrs Oppenheim said that standards within the industry compared with anything in most parts of the world, and that the industry was a high cost destination was unwarranted.

"The fact is that tourism must be accorded its full status as an industry of absolutely major importance. People in a country which has, in times of historical, relied 'tremendously' on manufacturing industry must now recognize that we are



Mrs Oppenheim: Tourism's earnings rival North Sea oil

moving into a different world, a world in which service industries are growing and tourism itself will become increasingly important as leisure time increases."

Ford hot on energy saving

By Rupert Morris

Ford Motor Company, maker of some of the biggest gas-guzzlers, is keenly interested in saving energy.

At its Dagenham plant in Essex, Ford has built a £18m incinerator which will save more than £500,000 a year when it comes into service in 1983.

All the combustible rubbish the plant produces—about 300 tons of wood, paper, cardboard and shavings every week—will be burnt, instead of being taken to the nearest dump seven miles away. The heat generated will be used to produce steam, which will be piped into the plant to reinforce the central heating system.

When heated in the "starved air" primary combustion chamber to a temperature between 500 and 600 centigrade, the rubbish undergoes thermal decomposition, and gives off combustible gases. These gases are burned in a secondary chamber and the clean exhaust gases are drawn through a heat exchanger to produce a steam.

By using this system, at least 67 per cent of the calorific value of the rubbish is recovered, in the form of steam.

Friends of the Earth will sue to stop the scheme. Mr. Ken Bowden, general services manager at Dagenham, who said: "The enormous increase in energy prices over the past few years and the need to make the best use of the car's dwindling resources emphasize the need for facilities like this."

Over the past 12 months, Ford of Britain claims to have saved £1.4m with the energy conservation schemes.

Advertisers seek new Equity deal

By Our Industrial Staff

The advertising industry wants to renegotiate its controversial agreement with Equity, the actors' union. The agreement has dramatically increased payments to performers in the form of repeat fees for acting done in commercials.

Mr. David Wheeler, director of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, which negotiates the agreement on behalf of advertising agencies, said: "What we have seen is a situation where the cost of using actors has gone up while there is a squeeze on budgets. The result is that many agencies are casting commercials with a smaller cast and in that sense it is not in the best interests of actors and actresses themselves."

The agreement, introduced in February 1979, began a system of payment which increased the minimum repeat fees for performers the more commercials were screened and related minimum fees to studio payments.

Studio payments have risen sharply in the last two years, and consequently the minimum repeat fees due under the agreement.

The institute's council is likely to discuss a proposal in September which would mandate the organization to renegotiate the repeat fees.

In the meantime, the institute has been looking at new methods of payments which would be related to the audience for each commercial. At present fees are made on a flat rate system for each advertisement regardless of whether it is shown during a peak period.

Equity has indicated that it is willing to discuss a new repeat fees structure.

S AFRICAN STEEL RISE CRITICIZED

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, July 5

South Africa's steel producers are dissatisfied with that nation's decision to increase steel prices by 12 per cent.

The price increase also delivered a hard knock to the South African economy, already suffering from the effects of a plummeting gold price. It appears that the Government will have to take drastic steps soon to try to halt inflation, which is running at nearly 16 per cent.

During the campaign leading to the general election in April, the opposition Progressive Federal Party campaigned with the slogan that to vote now for the ruling Nationalists was to pay later.

The prediction appears to be coming true. Economists calculate that an average price of \$400 an ounce for gold over a full year will wipe out 4,000m Rand from the balance of payments and cut 1,500m Rand from tax revenue.

Mr. Owen Horwood, the finance minister, who before the general election announced a wide range of pay increases for civil servants, teachers, nurses and policemen, is expected to take most of it back in his main budget on August 12.

Developing countries' mounting debt prompts calls for reform Danger signs in international loans system

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 5

The international debts of developing nations have quadrupled to more than \$400,000m in the last decade and the present total is likely to treble this decade. Commercial bankers are confident that the debt situation is manageable, but they stress that loan losses on international business have been far smaller than on domestic business.

This confidence reflects the rather astonishing fact that in the last 25 years there have been no more than 16 debt negotiations for just nine countries and total losses from international lending to governments have been no more than \$2,000m-\$4,000m.

But the situation could become critical, and there are too many warning signs for comfort. Just the other day the representatives of Zaire were once again at the International Monetary Fund agreeing to a stabilization programme and obtaining more than \$1,000m to keep their economy going. Peru and Turkey and

other nations with the misfortune to have continually to reschedule debts are going to be back for more cash soon.

The bankers are now aware that 22 developing countries are in arrears on fully \$5,500m of debt repayments. And the Polish situation is disturbing, especially when the quite fantastic growth of Poland's debt to the West is seen—from \$1,000m in 1971 to \$8,000m in 1975 to more than \$25,000m today with scant hope of swift reduction of this sum.

The debt questions facing international lenders are bound to become more serious and debt rescheduling more common. Part of the problem is that the present system of debt negotiations is a ridiculous one, says Dr. Chandra Hardy, a senior executive at the World Bank, on leave at the Overseas Development Council to examine the problems of rescheduling.

In an initial report on this topical subject Dr. Hardy leaves no doubt that the IMF,

together with the World Bank, ought to play a forceful leadership role in securing better international debt management and debt rescheduling. These institutions have the power and influence to bring about greater international lending stability, and they are bound to win the support of the commercial bank lenders. They can avert a crisis.

Dr. Hardy notes that one problem for developing countries is that the banks themselves have sometimes used "imprudent judgment," as she politely calls it, by providing too much lending too quickly to developing nations. Zaire, for example, built up an external bank debt in the five years to the end of 1977 from \$800m to more than \$3,500m.

But the biggest difficulties for the developing countries probably rest with the official creditors. When nations are forced to negotiate official credits, the Paris Club, as it is called, meets at the French Treasury. This group consists only of government officials

from lending nations, and it meets only after a debt repayment crisis has developed and after the debtor nation in trouble has already agreed stabilization programmes with the IMF. Dr. Hardy notes that the Paris Club meets too late, and that the debtor is once again in repayment trouble. A more logical system is needed where debtor nations are given a chance to free themselves from their debt repayment burdens.

More aid is of course one path. Dr. Hardy believes there are other courses too, including the issuing of more grace periods for interest payments on debt and for more stretching out of debt maturities

Transparent Paper Limited

Extracts from Lord Kenyon's Statement

During the past year the Company has been affected no less seriously than other manufacturing companies in Britain by the current recession, and has suffered a reduction in Group earnings before tax from £1,018,038 to £146,121. A token dividend is, therefore, recommended.

The unmanageably large increase in the cost of natural gas had the inevitable effect of forcing the Company's energy intensive transparent paper making factory into losses which, during the second half of the year, were aggravated by the effect of a fall of more than 20% in the price of polypropylene on the market for transparent film.

Sales volume of manufactured film was nevertheless maintained, with exports continuing to record an increase. This, however, with the continuing high cost of money and an unexpectedly stronger £ sterling, was at the expense of margins with consequent damage to profit.

In converted products, which now account for 70% of sales, a good increase in turnover was achieved with volume growth in the sales of converted polypropylene, polyester and other specialised films and laminates.

Our Associated Company, Seaton Chemical Developments (Holdings) Limited, has continued to make a useful contribution and confirms last year's forecast that this diversification into the field of specialised chemicals would become increasingly important to Group profitability.

Principal Activities

The Company manufactures and converts transparent cellulose and plastic film. The products are used in particular as immediate wrappings by the confectionery, tobacco, biscuit, bakery and snack food trades, and for textiles and pharmaceuticals, together with many similar uses.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Index-linked stock: second time round

When the Government launched its first index-linked gilts issue back in March, I doubt that it intended to produce a second issue before late summer or early autumn. But the financial background has changed considerably since then and, in the circumstances, a second index-linked issue looks the obvious rabbit to pull out of the hat. A similarly-dated conventional fixed-interest issue would probably have needed a 14 per cent coupon and, say, a 14 per cent gross redemption yield to stand any chance at all of getting off the stocks at present and even then the authorities would probably have been running a greater risk of being left with stock than they will with the proposed tender (with no minimum price) for the index-linked issue.

That said, it is going to be interesting to see how pension fund managers approach the new issue. What does seem clear is that they are going to get the new stock on a yield rather closer to the 2½ per cent or so that many have consistently said would be appropriate to their needs; and with the prospect now that a third issue could follow the second before the end of the year, there seems limited incentive to bid too aggressively.

It must, however, be right for most funds to make sure they now have some index-linked stock locked away given the increased uncertainty over the inflationary outlook over the next year or so. There may be suggestions around that the Government will prevent sterling falling much further and raise interest rates again if it feels this to be necessary to defend the gains made so far on the inflation front. It may also be that patience will soon be rewarded by a fall in United States interest rates and a recovery in conventional fixed-interest gilts. But the risk/reward ratio still favours some weighting in index-linked protection—at the right price.

How healthy are our engineering companies? After an unhelpful Budget, the business upturn has faltered; interest rates have receded; a cash-call queue stretches into the autumn, arousing fears about industry's pressing need for money; and Department of Industry figures for the first quarter of the year indicated a worsening in liquidity. To offset these fears and disappointments, there are huge manpower cuts, the continuing prosperity of subsidiaries abroad, and the impact on margins implied by a pound now sliding against most key currencies. And wages, at least until the autumn round of bargaining, seem to be under control. The Government's failure to curb money supply, implied by its unconcern about uncollected tax, should in time be reflected in demand. Once out-patients, profits from companies with plenty of surplus capacity should rise fast.

But too much of this relates to the future. For the present, last year's pounding has meant a stream of financial casualties, among them Weir Group, Stone Platt, Mison, Dupont and Chloride. But research into engineers' borrowing ratios by Savory Millin pinpoints precisely these companies as those which entered the recession with high borrowing ratios.

They ranged from 126 per cent in the case of Weir Group to 76 per cent at Chloride. They were also exceptional. Engineers entered the recent recession with balance sheets much stronger than in 1974. Borrowing ratios have fallen because deferred tax provisions have been put to reserves. Engineers were quick to run down stocks, and seem to have improved management controls. The slide in the pound does not of itself imply a need for bigger stocks to finance; it simply improves margins. Once demand does improve, better productivity should in any case do wonders for cash flow. The brokers' research also shows that some companies actually reduced borrowing ratios usefully last year. Among them were API, Amalgamated Power, Bestobell, Expanded Metal, Hall Engineering, Laird Group and Senior Engineering. This was not a bad outcome for the severest recession since 1945.

Retailers

Tougher times ahead

With real disposable incomes continuing to rise until recently and many consumers spared much impact from the recession, the retailing sectors, and food retailers in particular, have escaped the savage drop in profitability experienced by manufacturing industries. Food retailers, with notable exceptions such as Tesco, have generally maintained or increased profits during the

latest accounting periods, while the stores—more vulnerable to fluctuations in discretionary spending—have still fared well compared with industrial sectors although profits—again with exceptions such as Marks & Spencer—have generally slipped.

This pattern has been reflected on the stock market where over the past year food retailers have outperformed the market by 38 per cent. Stores have underperformed by 2 per cent, remembering, of course, the market itself has risen by nearly one-fifth. There are signs, though, that the climate may be worsening for retailers. Recent prognostications from Mothercare and British Home Stores have suggested as much and with real disposable incomes now beginning to fall the outlook for consumer spending looks considerably worse than a year ago. Indeed one of the few grounds for optimism on this score is that the savings ratio will fall.

But with demand in many areas likely to be static or falling, price inflation much lower than a year ago, but public sector costs such as rates and energy continuing their inexorable rise, it is not hard to picture retailers encountering much tougher conditions in 1981 than 1980.

In such a climate, food retailers are likely to retain many of their defensive attractions. Although the rise in the volume of national food sales in each of the three years to the end of 1980 is likely to have come to an end, total volumes are unlikely to change much and the successful companies such as Sainsbury, which has been steadily increasing market share and has little exposure to non-foods, should continue to show the best profit performance. Indeed, Sainsbury last week reported a good start to its year with volume showing an increase over the comparable period a year ago.

The stores have, of course, already had a more difficult ride than the food retailers and are also likely to suffer more as the squeeze on the consumer tightens. Stocks are lower than a year ago and internal economies such as labour reductions arguably leave them better placed, but the trend in profits may well be flat and again the quality stocks such as Marks & Spencer look most likely to buck this trend.

Gold shares

Set for a recovery

Gold shares look set for a recovery. After reaching the year's "low" of 263 a week ago, the FT gold mines index put in another 17 points by Friday. Gold fell for most of the week, but its weakness was offset by the realization that gold share yields were climbing back towards 20 per cent. Prices also firmed in the face of the imminent South African quarterly, while the legal consummation and listing of the Driefontein "supermine" was a reminder of the industry's essential strength.

A sustained recovery must, of course, be based on the gold price and not on technical changes in the market. The price steadied on Friday, but that probably owed much to a holiday in America. Despite the abounding bearish sentiment—a sign that the trend is about to reverse, if one adheres to the school of contrary thinking—it seems unlikely that gold will fall far or for long below \$400 an ounce. At \$400, gold mine yields are attractive.

Plainly, a low gold price can depress dividends and so yields. Since the average price during the last quarter was probably below expectations, and was distorted by the recent sharp fall, the June payouts could be less than anticipated. As usual, the marginal mines will suffer most.

But if the gold price bounces back quickly, future dividends will give good yields on shares bought now. The argument is illustrated by what happens to Vaal Reefs, the core of any South African gold share portfolio, at different gold prices. Taking the next two dividends on an average price of \$400 an ounce, the net yield is 12.1 per cent. At \$500, however, the net yield is 15.2 per cent.

The same argument applies a fortiori to marginal mines. But the danger here is that costs are also rising. The June increase in white and black miners' wages will be particularly noticeable in the next couple of quarters and electricity and capital costs grow remorselessly. The combination of low gold and high costs has forced Loraine back onto state assistance and others such as Durban Deep and East Rand Proprietary are struggling. The marginals are still a gamble on a big and permanent gold price recovery.

But some of the major quality mines, by contrast, now combine good gearing with reliable dividends.

The summer clearance sales, which will be in full swing, are offering the shopper discounts of up to a third—or even a half-off, especially in goods like menswear and women's fashion-wear where trade has been languishing. Electrical goods, still trading poorly, are another area for bargain hunters.

This is good for the consumer. It is a different story for the retailer. What to the shopper is a bargain is often, for the retailer, just a manifestation of the problems he has experienced in the previous six months. Stock sales lines are offered at give-away prices.

The pressures on retailers are building up. For some survival is at stake. Three critical pressures are bearing down on the retailers. First, costs are rising, particularly because of local authority rate increases.

Second, profit margins are being squeezed as mark-ups intended to keep pace with rising costs fail to stick. Third, although most retailers have the lead in better lessons about the need to keep stock levels to a minimum, another related problem has emerged: choosing the right stock. With many items even price-conscious customers are buying quality with an eye to longevity of use—an unpleasant surprise for those retailers who judged that in a recession shoppers would inevitably go for economy lines.

Faced with these pressures at this pivotal point in the retail year, store groups are asking themselves two questions. One is: have the July sales lost their lustre? The other is: almost continuous high street promotions, over the past year, the July clearances are crucial in enabling shops to smooth out their stock flows. But some department stores are reporting that the trade in the first few days of the bargain hunters is simply not there.

In some areas, Saturdays, usually heavy trading days during the sales, look no more buoyant than they would be on a normal weekend.

The second question is: how far trade will hold up during the rest of the year? Predictably, nobody has a conclusive answer. They are simply keeping their fingers crossed and hoping problems do not get any worse.

Cost pressures have grown in the last few months. They include the increasing price of motor fuel, a big factor in



Bargain buys in London's Victoria: record discounts in spite of cost pressures.

The mid-year round of high street sales is in full swing. Derek Harris reports

Little summer cheer for the shopkeepers

overall distribution costs; the Chancellor's diesel fuel oil concession will ease that a little.

But it is the increases in local authority rates, some in single figures but others rising 30 per cent or more, which have brought the retailer's complaints to the Retail Consortium, the retail industry's trade body. The consortium is pushing together a case to present to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, asking for his help.

Scotland and many parts of London and the Midlands seem to be worst hit, says the consortium. In two years rates have risen by 23 per cent and an extraordinary 80 per cent in some areas.

Mr Alastair Robertson, managing director of the Edinburgh store of the John Lewis Partnership (a group which is trading relatively buoyantly this

summer) says that rates are his worst problem. "The local authorities will kill off a lot of businesses if they do not get it right."

It is the same at Rackhams in Birmingham, a House of Fraser store. It adds the grim warning that further increases will not be sustainable and will lead to cuts in staff.

The Retail Consortium says that the volume of trading is up just over 2 per cent on last year but cost pressures have almost certainly cancelled out any benefits. Retailers may still be as badly off in profitability terms as in the second half of last year when profits were down 21 per cent.

Mr Robert Lyons, chairman of United Draperies Stores' department stores division which includes the Allsanders and Arding & Hobbs outlets as well as regional stores, says: "If there is a pattern as we go into the July sales it is that margins are under a lot of pressure."

It is UDS which plans to

close Whiteley's store in Baywater, west London, in the autumn, partly because—like other West End stores it has suffered from the drop in foreign tourist trade and partly because of the counter attraction for shoppers of suburban shopping centres like Brent Cross, Croydon and Romford.

Mr Lyons says his stores are taking more money than last year, but less than we would like. "The picture is not one of

disappointing sales trends in the second half of this year, on the contrary, probable, with a serious impact on retail profits, as the recession has bottomed out, allied to expectations that the royal wedding will inject retailing excitement. Disappointing sales trends in the second half of this year, on the contrary, probable, with a serious impact on retail profits, as the recession has bottomed out, allied to expectations that the royal wedding will inject retailing excitement.

Can law silence the concert parties?

By our financial staff

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the South African businessman, said: Mr Ghafor Babu, the Malaysian politician have done much to change the face of British company law.

Tomorrow a House of Commons committee debates draft legislation designed to prevent a takeover of a company by a building contractor in the United Kingdom.

Mr Oppenheimer, built a sizable stake in Consolidated Goldfields through three companies in which he had an interest. The result was a Department of Trade investigation whose conclusions stopped just short of alleging a "concert party".

Mr Babu disclosed his stake in tyre giant Dunlop following a Department of Trade investigation into the identity of a few Eastern holders of nearly a third of the group's shares. Dunlop called in the department after its own inquiries drew a blank.

Included in the 43 clauses was a requirement that the Companies Bill 1981 measures drawn up by the Department of Trade between March and May which should give companies more protection against those who want to build stakes in the shadows or totally anonymously.

The Royal Assent should be given to the Bill in November and the clauses are likely to become law early next year. Concert parties, however, were those buyers, who by agreement and mutual reliance, buy shares separately to be used as one total holding at some later date.

At one point proposals to ban concert parties in the Bill were ruled out by the department because they argued it would be difficult to phrase legislation water-tight enough for successful prosecution. But the City and some politicians argued that regulatory action was needed.

The new proposals hinge on the existing law which states

that a shareholder must declare his holding when it reaches 5 per cent of the issued voting capital of a company.

No matter how many people buy shares in a particular company, providing they have agreed to act together, they must declare their holding when it reaches 5 per cent. They must then detail the beneficial owners and the number of shares held by each person to the agreement, in writing. Any change in the agreement must also be notified to the company in writing.

The declaration must be made up to five days after the acquisition of the shares which takes the percentage holding above 5 per cent. It must also state that the responsibility is on each of those acting together to ensure that each knows the aggregate holding in a company.

Exceptions to this are made for a recognized bank or deposit taker, the Trustee Savings Bank, the National Giro Bank and members of the Stock Exchange. Any of these could hold an aggregate in excess of 5 per cent of a company but without any mutual reliance between the individual beneficial owners.

Exceptions are also made for investors, providing they merely recommend shares without an agreement which might involve holding the shares for a pre-determined time.

What the Act does not cover is the case where two or more people decide to act together and then procure a third to buy shares without informing him of any agreement. This was something the City felt should be covered but it seems that the department has not been persuaded that this presents an anti-trust problem.

The department admits that this could be a

loophole but feels that if it becomes a regular practice then it is prepared to look again at the legislation.

Those who transgress the rules are certainly going to get more than the stern ticking-off from the authorities which they could have expected up until now. Groups acting together which fail to notify their stake are liable to an unlimited fine and/or two years imprisonment. Shares of close relatives like a spouse, infant child or step child would automatically be counted as one.

Those companies suspecting that large blocks of shares are being built up without any disclosure of identity—using nominee names—can now petition the courts to freeze those shares, depriving them of votes, dividends and the power to transfer.

Companies would have the same power as the Secretary of State and even when a mystery owner declares himself, the freeze on the shares could only be lifted if he could be shown to have had no unfair advantage by staying unidentified, or for the sale of the shares.

But companies' conducting their own investigation into share ownership will be able to ask past and present owners going back three years.

They will not be able to question those who might be able to give them information, for example stockbrokers. It was felt by the Stock Exchange that a determined mystery shareholder would merely use a broker based outside the United Kingdom.

The clauses also allow minority holders with a minimum of 10 per cent of the voting capital to request that a company should start an investigation into share ownership providing they can show sufficient grounds.

Whether these measures will give the department an effective way to police share-buying is still open to debate.

Certainly companies would no longer have to face the kind of humiliating position which Dunlop found itself in where the board said at one point that

total gloom. One factor is now emerging which could help retailers keep trade flowing. There has in the past two months been a tendency among some manufacturing suppliers to either cut prices or hold them steady.

There has been, for example, virtually no inflation in footwear trade prices for months. Selfridge's in Oxford Street, part of the Marks & Spencer department stores chain, also includes Lewis's outlets, says this has helped them maintain keen pricing.

While personal savings levels remain high, retailers are surprised at the amount of money customers are spending. The retail sales index has stayed above the comparable level of last year as far as the end of May.

The John Lewis Partnership returns for the 20 weeks to June 20 show department store sales by value to be 10.1 per cent ahead of the same period last year, a rise above the rate of inflation in the sector. In the week ended June 20 the sales at the group's 19 stores were 13.3 per cent up on last year.

This has led the Retail Consortium, fingers crossed, to hope for trading volume to stay up until the year end. It could be too sanguine a view and is certainly not shared by some individual retailers.

There are also signs of growth continuing to decline and the deflationary effects of the Budget are still coming through, it is pointed out.

A fall of at least 2 or 3 per cent in retail sales volume in the coming months is being forecast by Capel-Cure Myers, the stockbrokers. They believe some retailers may have been lulled by a consensus view—hope is a better description—of the recession has bottomed out, allied to expectations that the royal wedding will inject retailing excitement.

Disappointing sales trends in the second half of this year, on the contrary, probable, with a serious impact on retail profits, as the recession has bottomed out, allied to expectations that the royal wedding will inject retailing excitement. Disappointing sales trends in the second half of this year, on the contrary, probable, with a serious impact on retail profits, as the recession has bottomed out, allied to expectations that the royal wedding will inject retailing excitement.

OCEAN WILSONS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

SALIENT POINTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

The accounting date of the Company has been changed to 31st December, and the accounts now presented cover the eleven month period ended on that date. Comparative figures are for the year ended 31st January 1980.

The results for the eleven months to 31st December 1980 show a profit before taxation of £3,217,000 (£2,958,000) and after tax of £2,236,000 (£1,482,000). The reduction in after tax profits is mainly due to an appreciation over book value of 1.85p per share, which with the interim dividend already paid of 0.75p per share makes a total distribution of 2.60p (2.25p) per share, an increase of 15.5%.

The market value of the listed investment portfolio at 31st December 1980 was £4,936,000 with a surplus over book value of £2,127,000. A later valuation made 22nd June 1981 showed £5,547,000 with an appreciation over book value of £4,143,000. Group net assets at book value but including the surplus on quoted investments, amount to 64.57p per share of which 38.13p is situated in Brazil and 26.44p in the United Kingdom.

Current cost accounts prepared for the first time show a profit after tax of £1,674,000, the reduction from historical cost profits being mainly accounted for by the increase in the value of the investment portfolio, and the increase in the surplus on the quoted investment portfolio amount to £2,428,000 of which £17,300,000 is situated in Brazil.

The Brazilian subsidiaries have again produced satisfactory results, which have exceeded the rate of depreciation of the cruzeiro in terms of sterling. Measures taken by the Brazilian Government during 1980 and early 1981, indicate a reduced rate of growth in the national economy. However, the export target of US dollars 26 billion should be capable of attainment and this should give rise to considerable port movements from which the Group would benefit.

Our Group, which has been established in Brazil for nearly 150 years, has a first class organisation and reputation and is in a position to advise those who are interested in joint ventures in Brazil, with a view to our participating with them in such ventures. Any company wishing to take advantage of this service should contact either Mr Feldman at Regina House, 5 Queen Street, London EC4M 1SP or Dr Stollon at Avenida Rio Branco 25, Caixa Postal No. 751-20-00, 20.900 Rio de Janeiro-RJ, Brazil.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	11 months 31.12.1980 £000	Year 31.1.1980 £000
Group Turnover	38,185	25,467
Group profit before taxation	3,217	2,958
Taxation	1,981	1,476
Group profit after taxation	1,236	1,482
Dividends		
Interim paid	190	132
Final—proposed	458	433
Amount retained	548	887
Earnings per share based on the profit after taxation	4.67p	5.59p
Exchange rate Brazilian cruzeiro to £1	156.45p	99.36p
	£000	£000
Group Net Assets		
United Kingdom—book value	3,871	2,811
Surplus of market value of quoted investments over book value	3,127	2,103
Brazilian interests—book value	6,998	4,914
	10,093	9,269
	17,091	14,183

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 12.15 p.m. on Tuesday, 28th July, 1981 at Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Philip Robinson

Business Diary profile: John Hignett and the Takeover Panel

John Hignett is about to hang up his boxing gloves in the City for the first time in almost 30 years. After fighting through Harrow and gaining a boxing title at Cambridge, he is now to ensure that corporate raiders observe the Takeover Panel's version of the Queensberry Rules.

In three months, the man who has been with merchant bank Lazard Brothers since 1963 and headed its corporate finance department for five months, takes over as the panel's director-general, referee of the bid battles.

To many in the City, Hignett is a dark horse. Ironically, his late father Reginald a sculptor with several Royal Academy exhibitions to his credit, favoured the horse as a subject and mostly in dark materials.

Colleagues say it would only be a fool who interprets the apparent easy going manner of Hignett, 47, as a soft touch.

It is usual in the next public image the City likes to foster, his appointment was made after the announcement of predecessor Graham Walsh, who is returning to Morgan Grenfell as head of corporate finance.

"It doesn't bother me, and I suppose I don't think things are done quite like that," he says. In fact Hignett was given four

days to decide whether to take the job.

"I was totally surprised," he says. "It never occurred to me. I have been head of corporate finance for five months now, but the Bank of England asked me for a number of names and I was picked."

Although admitting that he finds the prospect of being one of the City's top policemen somewhat daunting, Hignett decided at 18 that he wanted a job of high responsibility in commerce.

Even his training as a chartered accountant he regards as merely useful for what he hoped would one day be the top slot. But with no family background in the City, and as an only child, it was his family friends who influenced his career path.

After qualifying as an accountant, he went to Lord Kindersley at Lazard for advice. He was told the bank would take him on the day two years with accountants Deloitte & Co. He then returned to Lazard in 1963 and has been there ever since.

Working his way up, Hignett was manager of the issues department in 1971 and the following year became a director. Last year, he was appointed head of the corporate finance department.

But while quietly mentioning that he has always worked on the side which produces half

the turnover, a gleam comes into his eye when talking about his non-executive directorship of a small public but unquoted company, DER Printing Machines.

He and other Lazard colleagues invested a total of £40,000 eight years ago in the high technology concern which prints circuits onto pieces of silicon to produce a "chip". Last year, DER made a pre-tax profit of £320,000 on a turnover of £2m.

Hignett and his family control, about 10 per cent and a mere mention of the company brings out its glossy brochure for investors. DER is also a non-executive director of publicly quoted Carless Capital & Leonard and his association has brought him into contact with some Canadian oil stocks in which he now has a personal stake.

At home in London Hignett specialises in growing orchids in a greenhouse in his half-acre garden.

Surrounding his fifth floor City office are mementoes of his travels—framed pictures of his safari to Kenya and examples of his father's work.

But that, he says, is the extent of personal investments, much more of his time is taken up with advising the multi-million pound companies like Royal Insurance, British Petroleum and BOC International and he has been involved in

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Shagger Hignett turns referee: John Hignett, incoming director-general of the City's Takeover Panel.

Paringa tells holders to sit tight

A certificate of Deposit represents a sum of \$100,000 (£53,000) or more left on deposit with a major bank for a fixed number of days, at a specified interest rate. Its face value will fluctuate during its

Confining the CD's traded to those issued by these banks is

As if to stress the point, the price of a seat on the exchange rose from \$11,000 to \$18,500 in the weeks before the CLE announcement.

Anthony Hilton

Mr Davidson explains that his board is still holding discussions with Hampton and Apollo, although neither have changed their respective offers.

the United States Gulf
Holland.

This is the lowest level
recorded since 1979 and is attrib-
uted to the current lack

substantial volumes of oil stored in tankers around the world is the fact that vessels are now being fixed for such purposes. For instance, at least th

West Coast experienced a more active period. Neither the Mediterranean nor the Caribbean changed little from their recent conditions.

Hambros Bank, the Australian government agency's issue was priced at 99.5 bearing 14.1 per cent to yield 15.08 per cent.

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THE TIMES

Public and Educational Appointments

AUCHI POLYTECHNIC, AUCHI BENDEL STATE NIGERIA TEACHING STAFF VACANCIES

Auchi Polytechnic is a tertiary level Technological Institution owned by the Bendel State Government and awards National and Higher National Diplomas under a two-tier system equivalent to British O.N.D. and H.N.D.

The Polytechnic is currently undertaking an ambitious expansion programme including re-equipping of laboratories and new teaching facilities.

Vacancies exist in the following areas of specialisation:-

(a) SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING:

Production Engineering, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration, Building Services, Thermofluids, Material Science.
Telecommunications/Computer Technology/Electrical Power/Machine/Instrumentation/Electronics/Control System Engineering.
Structural Engineering/Building Technology/Transportation and Highways Engineering/Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering/Hydraulics and Hydrology.
Plastics/Rubber Technology/Chemical Engineering.

(b) SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES:

Quantity Surveying, Construction, Estimating, Geodesy, Estate Management, Civil and Urban Design.

(c) SCHOOL OF VOCATIONAL TEACHER EDUCATION:

Electricity, Electronics, Metalwork, Technical, Woodwork.
Management, Business Methods, Economics, Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand.
Ceramics, Fibre Craft, Painting, Sculpture, Textile Design, Ceramics.
Foundations of Education.

(d) SCHOOL OF BUSINESS STUDIES:

Marketing courses and Management Courses.

POSTS AVAILABLE:

	Teaching experience	Salary
1. Senior Principal Lecturer	Min. 12 years	N10,296-N11,328
2. Principal Lecturer	Min. 10 years	N9,168-N10,128
3. Senior Lecturer	Min. 8 years	N8,064-N9,024
4. Lecturer I	Min. 6 years	N7,404-N8,052
5. Lecturer II	Min. 4 years	N5,760-N6,732
6. Lecturer III	Min. 2 years	N4,668-N5,640

Conversion as at current exchange rate starting to Naira approximately 1.27.

QUALIFICATIONS:

A good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification in the relevant fields together with post-qualification teaching and extensive Industrial/Research experience of varying length at the Master's or Doctorate level in the relevant field will be an advantage.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

Appointments either on contract (for expatriates) or pensionable for Nigerians. Contract appointments are for 2 years and attract a contract addition of 10% of basic salary and 15% contract gratuity in lieu of pension benefits payable at expiry of contract.

Fringe benefits include, part-furnished accommodation at a rental not exceeding 7% of basic salary or N300.00 per annum whichever is lower. Free medical care and free passages for appointees and family (wife and up to 3 children under 18 years of age).

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Candidates are requested to submit eight (Type-written) copies of their applications and curriculum vitae to: The Director, NUC London Bureau, Queen's House, 180 Tottenham Court Road, London W.1.

Candidates are advised to request their referees to forward references on them under confidential cover to the above address not later than 17th July, 1981.

Date of Interview: 27th to 31st July, 1981. Short-listed applications will be acknowledged.

REGISTRAR

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We are National Petrochemicals Company of Libya, the largest organisation in the country. We operate a modern petrochemical complex at Marsa El Brega, on the Mediterranean coast 240 km from Benghazi, producing methanol, ammonia and urea. To help us continue our development, we need professionals who are able to make a positive contribution to our company in the following capacity:

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Working in extensively equipped offices, you will be responsible for teaching English to employees at all levels within the Company. To qualify for this highly rewarding post, you must be a graduate holding T.E.F.L. or equivalent with at least 5 years relevant experience. Preference will be given to those with previous overseas teaching experience.

Job Ref. No. EIT/15t

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT
● Excellent salary ● Good working schedule
● Return flight paid to point of domicile ● Yearly bonus
● Life insurance provided ● Free accommodation, transport and medical care ● Annual increment is considered each year.

Please send details of academic qualifications and experience stating approximate date of availability to join the company.

Please quote job reference number, enclose a recent photograph and state your home telephone number.

Room No. 302, Job Ref. No.
National Petrochemicals Company,
AGOCO, Windsor House,
42-50 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0NW.



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Appointments on these scales according to qualifications and experience. Both permanent and short-term contracts are offered for academic posts.
Please send details of academic qualifications and experience, together with a recent photograph and state your home telephone number.

Please quote job reference number, enclose a recent photograph and state your home telephone number.

Room No. 302, Job Ref. No.
National Petrochemicals Company,
AGOCO, Windsor House,
42-50 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0NW.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Zimbabwe, 254 George Street, Glasgow G1 1KW, with whom applications should be lodged by 31st July 1981.

Closing date for receipt of applications for all posts 31 July 1981.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

PROFESSOR OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a second Professorship in the Department of Computer Science. To preserve the balance of interest in the Department candidates with a knowledge either of Data Bases or the Theory of Computer Science are particularly encouraged to apply. The post will be remunerated within the professional range for universities with US\$ benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (including 27/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, 254 George Street, Glasgow G1 1KW, with whom applications should be lodged by 31st July 1981.

ENTHUSIASTIC GRADUATE TEACHERS
required on a full-time/part-time basis for chemistry, physics, economics/business studies, English to "A" level standard commencing September. Contact: Registrar, 01-292 5748 for further details or write with c.v. to Albany College, 24 Queen's Road, London NW4.

REPTON SCHOOL

HEAD OF HISTORY

required in January, 1982. Applications and enquiries welcomed from modern historians with an interest in 17th to mid-19th century Europe. Single or married accommodation available. Further details from the Headmaster, The Hall, Repton, Derby, DE6 6FH (Tel: Burton-on-Trent 702375). To whom applications including a full CV should be sent as soon as possible.

University of Hong Kong
LECTURESHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Architecture. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Architecture, University of Hong Kong.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Hong Kong, 77 Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

The closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

University of Newcastle (1) on Tyne
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a two year Temporary Lectureship in the Department of Economics. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Economics, University of Newcastle (1) on Tyne.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Newcastle (1) on Tyne, 10000, Newcastle, Tyne and Wear, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (3 copies) together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 24th July, 1981. Please quote reference 1.

University of Hong Kong
LECTURESHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Architecture. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Architecture, University of Hong Kong.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Hong Kong, 77 Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

The closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

University of Hong Kong
LECTURESHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

UNIVERSITY OF DUREHAM

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Modern History. The successful applicant will be required to assist in the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Modern History, University of Durham.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Durham, 10000, Durham, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 24th July, 1981. Please quote reference 1.

University of Western Australia
Perth

ENGLISH

Applications are invited for appointment as

LECTURER

in the Department of English. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of English, University of Western Australia.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Western Australia, 10000, Perth, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 24th July, 1981. Please quote reference 1.

University of Hull
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP - NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in Non-Destructive Testing. The successful applicant will be required to conduct research in the field of Non-Destructive Testing, University of Hull.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Hull, 10000, Hull, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 24th July, 1981. Please quote reference 1.

University of Hong Kong
SENIOR LECTURESHIP/LECTURESHIP IN BUSINESS PLANNING

Applications are invited for two posts of Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Business Planning. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Business Planning, University of Hong Kong.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Hong Kong, 77 Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

The closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Auckland

NEW ZEALAND COMPUTER SCIENCE ASSOCIATE PROFESSORSHIP

CLOSING DATE: 15 August 1981. Applications are invited for the post of Associate Professor in the Department of Computer Science. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science, University of Auckland.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Auckland, 10000, Auckland, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 24th July, 1981. Please quote reference 1.

PSYCHOLOGY SENIOR LECTURESHIP

CLOSING DATE: 15 August 1981. Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Psychology. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Psychology, University of Auckland.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Auckland, 10000, Auckland, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 24th July, 1981. Please quote reference 1.

University of Durham
ENGLISH STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL LITERATURE

Applications are invited for the post of

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

for one year from 1 October, 1981. The successful applicant will be required to assist in the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of English Language and Medieval Literature, University of Durham.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Durham, 10000, Durham, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 24th July, 1981. Please quote reference 1.

University of London
READERSHIP IN PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

AT THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Reader in Petroleum Engineering. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Petroleum Engineering, Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Imperial College of Science and Technology, 10000, London, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 24th July, 1981. Please quote reference 1.

University of Aberdeen
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Engineering. The successful applicant will be required to assist in the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Engineering, University of Aberdeen.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Aberdeen, 10000, Aberdeen, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 24th July, 1981. Please quote reference 1.

University of Hull
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP - NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING

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University of Hong Kong
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The closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University College Cardiff

TEMPORARY LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in the Department of Education. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Education, University College Cardiff.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University College Cardiff, 10000, Cardiff, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 24th July, 1981. Please quote reference 1.

PERSONAL MOTOR CARS

Lotus Eclat

T Reg. 15,000 miles, 5 speed gearbox, Metallic blue, fawn leather upholstery. Philips quadraphonic radio/cassette. Very carefully maintained by original owner. 1981 Lotus Eclat. Price £12,500. Phone 01-234 4354

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

SILVER SHADOW 1. Nov '77 (Reg. 6025 AR). Superb example. 19,000 miles. 5 speed gearbox. 1981 Rolls Royce Silver Shadow. Price £12,500. Phone 01-234 4354

CAR HIRE

TO HIRE: Rolls Royce Silver Shadow 1978, 15,000 miles, 5 speed gearbox, Metallic blue, fawn leather upholstery. Philips quadraphonic radio/cassette. Very carefully maintained by original owner. 1981 Rolls Royce Silver Shadow. Price £12,500. Phone 01-234 4354

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALE GRADUATE, 31, single, w/ car, would like to find a home and family to stay with. Over 10 years experience in the field of research and development. 1981. Phone 01-234 4354

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

45, male, alternative to teaching. 1981. Phone 01-234 4354

ACCOUNTANT/BOOKKEEPER (two)

1981. Phone 01-234 4354

FLAT SHARING

WESTWOOD TERRACE, W2. 1981. Phone 01-234 4354

ST JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.11. 1981. Phone 01-234 4354

ST JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.11. 1981. Phone 01-234 4354

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War and peace for the police on the streets of two British cities yesterday: Early-morning Paul's carnival in Bristol.

Chief constable's warning a

commenced from page 1

cloud of black hoodlums intent on making life unbearable and engaging in criminal behaviour.

"I am going to maintain law and order in the area. I am not going to have any areas in Liverpool. There is no way I am going to withdraw the police presence from Toxteth."

Mr John Hamilton, Labour leader on Liverpool City Council, said that the root cause was almost entirely national policies which had left 40 per cent of the area's population unemployed compared with the average for the city of 17 per cent.

Mr Hamilton, who represents the Grimsby ward of the heart of the ravaged suburb, said: "We are deeply concerned. We have been saying for a long time that trouble would come because of the attitude of government, nationally and locally."

— High —

Backs in public expenditure and alienation of youth from public authorities have helped to make this situation possible. That is the saddest element of all, that youth should be so alienated."

Residents spoke of a build-up of resentment over unemployment and lack of social facilities over a long period. It culminated in a strong police

presence throughout Saturday and some young officers allegedly taunting young blacks.

One said: "It was a tinderbox that only required a spark."

Mr John Robinson, a leading Jamaican member of the community, said: "Police officers everywhere in groups and we asked them to withdraw but they would not do so."

Critics of the Government's economic policies will clearly view the weekend's events as another indication of the dangerous route they believe has been taken.

The events in Southall and Toxteth come while the Scotland man tribunal is already analysing the rioting in Britain in April, and the Home Office is investigating the problems of race relations in Britain's inner cities.

The trouble in Southall, an area with a high concentration of Asian immigrants, began after an incident which skinheads on their way to a concert at a local public house are alleged to have smashed an Asian shop and attacked a woman. The police arrived to keep the skinheads and crowds of Asian youths apart and violence erupted.

By the time the streets were quiet again the public house,

the Hambrough Tavern, was three-quarters destroyed by fire, seven vehicles had been burnt, 25 shops damaged and 60 police officers injured.

Thirty people had been arrested.

In Southall police are investigating the organization of a skinhead concert at such a predominantly immigrant area. Coaches came from as far as London for the event. Immigrant groups see that as evidence of the provocative activities of extreme right wing groups.

A group representing black and Asian councillors from London boroughs yesterday wrote to Mr Whitelaw calling on him to improve the situation in inner cities and to make better employment prospects for immigrant youths. At the same time they also requested all immigrant groups in London to discuss the correction of information about the activities of groups such as the National Front and the British Movement, which have "crude racist attitudes, such as the skinheads."

The Standing Conference of Pakistani Organizations has a written to Mr Whitelaw calling for a judicial tribunal to look at the activities of the far-right groups. Mr Sijth Kadri

president, said "the organization has been complained to the Government in 1976 about the need for action."

Now, the racist groups were becoming better organized and the time had come for Parliament to tackle them with emergency measures in the same way terrorism was being combated, he said.

"We think Southall was a declaration of war by saying 'We are now going into predominantly Asian areas'. No one can be safe", Mr Kadri said.

The events in London and Liverpool are also likely to give further urgency to a Home Office committee considering protective clothing and tactics for the police dealing with public disorder. Yesterday Mr Amur, former chairman of the Police Federation, said if the traditional look of the police has got to go, it has got to go. We did not want to see shields, we never thought we would see petrol bombs. We are moving into a new era of public order."

The police, he said, should not be left standing like Amur did in front of rioters, but take a positive role.

Three policemen injured at Southall were still in Hilling-

don Hospital yesterday with head injuries.

Tonight Mr Whiteall faces a backbench home affairs committee where calls may be made to strengthen further the immigration laws and give the police better protection.

Toxoth, former part of Liverpool 8, the city's most heterogeneous area and is in the heart of the huge sandstone Anglican cathedral. Physically, with its diminishing element of dereliction and newer housing it has its counterpart in most industrial cities. However, it is unlike similar areas in some other cities in that the immigrant community have been there for a minimum of three generations.

□ At St Paul's, Bristol, scene of violent riots last year, the annual carnival, a popular multi-racial event, went off without incident.

In Handsworth, Birmingham, midway between Southall and Merseyside, more than 4,000 people, black and white, attended a service in the local park, close to the centre of the multi-racial suburb. The spirit was as amiable and peaceful as a rural village fête (a St. Reporter writes).

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The Government has secured an EEC subsidy worth up to £25m a year to restore free milk in schools. The Government has been agreed after months of hard bargaining in Brussels and among government departments in London.

The successful result was announced on the eve of the Royal Show yesterday by Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture. "With Brussels and the Treasury involved, it has been a ghostly long negotiation," he said.

The subsidy is intended to reverse the decline in the consumption of school milk since the Education Act, 1980, removed all obligations for local councils to provide it. The scheme has been agreed only after rigid safeguards were imposed by the Treasury. It is almost exactly 10 years since Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as Secretary of State for Education and Science, abolished free

The first safeguard in the new scheme is that there must be no cost to central funds. The second is that to qualify for payment councils must state in advance how much milk they will use in the coming year and must adhere to that forecast during the year.

The EEC subsidy is worth three-quarters of the cost of providing cut-price school milk if a member state of the community provides the remaining quarter. The main hurdle to winning the subsidy for Britain has been the refusal of the European Commission to accept that a collection of payments from British local councils constitutes a national contribution.

The size of the subsidy will depend on the amount contributed voluntarily by local councils many of which have abandoned their school milk schemes in the past year.

Miss Galina Chursina, a no-
solist member of the Bolshoi
Ballet performing at a festival
in Istanbul, walked into the
United States Consulate there
yesterday and requested political
asylum which was granted by
official sources reported.

According to the police, Miss
Chursina, aged 27, was in love
with a Turk whom she met in
Istanbul last summer. "The
appeared together in a new
novel," a police source told
UPI. The Bolshoi has about
100 dancers in its corps
ballet and 40-50 soloists.

The Duke of Edinburgh opens new hotel of Scottish Youth Hostels Association

Fife, Perthshire, 11.15: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Trefri Holiday and Adventure Centre for the Handicapped at Gogarbank, Edinburgh, 2.40.

The Prince of Wales opens Royal British Legion Housing Scheme, Stenhousemuir, Scotland, 10.30; as patron of the International Year of Disabled People, attends garden party in aid of Thistle Foundation, Middle Rd, Craigmail, Edinburgh, 3. Princess Alexandra as patron, visits St Christopher's Hospice, for first reunion conference, 2.30; attends Independence Day dinner, of Anglo-Venezuelan Society, Savoy Hotel, 7.40.Talks, lectures Celtic art: early style David Williams, British Museum, 11.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,570

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

ACROSS

- Little Boy Blue changing to clerical wear (8)
- Standard description of wine far out of this world (6)
- He gives warning about start of bombing (6)
- This man digging into the food on it (8)
- Eastern nuclear explosion out of the blue (8)
- Divine leader of mine (6)
- Grass snake swallows its tail (5)
- Chaps go to Silver Lake to see animals there (9)
- Out-of-the-way pastime? (9)
- Made by bones at full fathom five (8)
- One securing the door of its stable? (6)
- ... having such significance ... an avian conquest? (8)
- Word chosen to evoke connoisseur with accurate speed (10)
- Blue Appointments & master knew the e-in-kness (6)
- The end of Capulets—could be conjecture (9)
- Maltreat a tooth held up in it? (6)
- Anglo-French Concorde? (7, 8)
- "As you was before you were"—such a state! (8)
- Sonny in school—"sonny" outside the church? (7)
- Is about to ponder material (9)
- Cup-supporter sees players heading the ball (9)
- Romantic match made to win in principle (9)
- The way to make enemies is, classically, to have a row (8)
- Jerome's work destroyed in glue vat? (7)
- Its capital resurrected from ashes (7)
- What Robinson wrote in the French capital (6)

The solution of Saturday's puzzle No 15,569 will appear next Saturday.

Music

Maureen Foster, contralto, and Kenneth Abbott, organ, City Hall, 1.15. Hans Christian Baier, violin, St Margaret Church, 1.10. Asolun String Quartet, St John's, 1.15. Walthamstow Hall Senior School Choir, St Agnes, 1.10. Lloyds' Choir, St Katherine Church, 1.15. Piero Lo Faro, piano, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.15. Memorial service: Mr Albert J. Knight, St Paul's, Covent Garden, 11.30.

Food in France

These shops and restaurants in the French channel ports are recommended:

- Boulogne: Cakes and chocolates, André Legendre, 9 Grande Rue; cooked meats, Darcien, 1 Grande Rue; cheeses, Philippe Olivier, 43 Rue Thiers; restaurant, 11 Rue du Docteur, 01033-25.13.08.
- Calais: Cakes: Ducard, Bonlevard La Fayette; R. Outtier, 5 Rue Royale; cheeses: Gosselin, Médard, 127 Grande Rue; Gerchesse, off Place d'Armes; bread: Bacié, 2 Rue Anatole France; restaurant: La Fenblancière, 2 Place d'Armes, 01033-21.97.32.
- Dieppe: Cheeses and groceries, Olivier, 26 Rue St Jacques; cooked meats, Euriel, 2 Grande Rue; cakes: Diversin, 5 Grande Rue; chocolates, Ratel, 95 Grande Rue; restaurant: Le Sully, 97 Quai Henri IV, 01033-35.84.23.13.
- Le Havre: Groceries, cooked meats, Leffevre, 127 Rue Victor Hugo; cakes and chocolates: Houle, 185 Rue de Paris; cheeses, Chénisse, Hôtel du Marché; restaurant: Edouard, 5 Place Frédéric Sauvage, 01033-35.46.13.59.
- Cherbourg: Cheeses, Major, 18-20 Rue au Blé; cakes, Delaunay, Rue Marchand; cooked meats, Marchand, Rue St Vincent; cakes, Chétral, Rue St Vincent; cheese, Poullion, Rue de l'Orme; restaurant: Duchesne Anna, 2 Place Guy La Chambre, 01033-99.40.85.33.

Roads

London and the South-east: M3, Hampshire-bound carriageway closed between junction 3 (Gosford) and junction 4 (Farnborough). Two lanes available in each direction on London bound side. Major work for next few months. Purley Way, north of Purley Cross, northbound side reduced to two lanes. M1: Southbound carriageway closed at junction 21 (Wishaw) 6 am tomorrow, between junction 7 (M10 St Albans) and junction 5 (Watford, Harrow). A2: Roadwork, several points between Boxley Heath and Canterbury. M2: Work at London End. Midlands: M6: Two-way traffic on one carriageway between junction 1 (M1 Rugby) and 2 (M69 Coventry Area) and between junction 3 (Wedbury) and 4 (Concock) junction 10 (Wallall) closed, Northbound entry and exit at junction 3 closed. A497: Restoration at Curdworth Village. Inquiries to Automobile Association on 01-954 7573.

Premium Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bonds prizes are: £100,000: 7VN 66841; winner comes from £25,000: 02U 000 18VK 581870 (Sheffield); £25,000: 14ZL 16481 (West Yorkshire).

Auctions today

Christie's, King St: Fine Continental porcelain 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental prints and scrolls, 2; old and modern furniture, 2.15. National Motor Museum, Beaulieu, 10.30. shire: Collectors' motor cars and horse-drawn carriages, 2. Phillips, Rembrandt, 11.30. Furniture, carpets and objects, 11. oil paintings, prints, including collection of Nathaniel Sparks etchings, 2.

Viewing today

Benhams, Montpelier St: Old watercolour paintings, 9.5; watercolours and drawings, 9.5; painting, claret, vintage port, fine burgundy and regional wines, 11.1. Phillips, Rembrandt, 11.30. Furniture, carpets and objects, 11.30. Phillips and Continental ceramics and glass.

Passports

Israel has decided to allow in visitors with a British visitor's passport, provided they also produce their expired full passport. A British Visitor's Passport on its own is not sufficient.

The Pound

	Bank	Rate
Australia \$	1.71	1.64
Austria Sch	33.70	31.60
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada \$	2.23	2.24
Denmark Kr	14.90	14.10
Finland Mk	4.80	4.40
France Fr	11.18	10.68
Germany DM	4.72	4.48
Greece Dr	112.00	106.00
Italy Lit	19.90	19.30
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.29
Japan Yr	229.00	219.00
Netherlands Gld	45.00	426.00
Norway Kr	11.27	10.77
Portugal Esc	123.50	117.50
Spain Ptas	164.50	175.50
Sweden Kr	10.65	9.54
Switzerland Fr	5.85	5.85
USA \$	1.94	1.87
Yugoslavia Din	72.00	67.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes, based on Friday, by Barclays Bank International, covering sterling and other foreign currencies.

London: FT Index rose 2.1 on Friday to 548.0.

Church music

St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, July 3. Peter Bachmann, Organ, 8.30. Rochester Cathedral, July 3. David Cantler, organ, 8.30. Chester Cathedral, July 6. Cheltenham Synod Orchestra, 7.30. July 1. Philharmonia Orchestra (conductor Riccardo Muti), 8.30. Jude-on-the-Hill, Hampstead Garden Suburb, July 8. Barnet Brass Band, 8.30. St Andrew's Cathedral, 8.30. Ivor Keys, organ, 8.30. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, July 8. Baroque in Blackfriars, 11.30. Barrier Brass Ensemble, 8.30. Bangor Cathedral, July 7. Andrew Goodwin, organ, 1.15. Brecon Cathedral, July 7. Trinity Male Choir, 7.45. Norwich Cathedral, July 8. Norwich Students Orchestra, 7.45. Fakenham Parish Church, July 8. Haydn's Creation, 7.45. Durham Cathedral, July 7. Manchester String Orchestra, 7.30. Hereford Cathedral, July 8. EFA Suite, organ, 1.15. St Paul's Cathedral, 8.30. City Festival Concert, 8.30. John Walker, organ, 12.30.

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Christie's, King St: Fine Continental porcelain 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental prints and scrolls, 2; old and modern furniture, 2.15. National Motor Museum, Beaulieu, 10.30. shire: Collectors' motor cars and horse-drawn carriages, 2. Phillips, Rembrandt, 11.30. Furniture, carpets and objects, 11. oil paintings, prints, including collection of Nathaniel Sparks etchings, 2.

Viewing today

Benhams, Montpelier St: Old watercolour paintings, 9.5; watercolours and drawings, 9.5; painting, claret, vintage port, fine burgundy and regional wines, 11.1. Phillips, Rembrandt, 11.30. Furniture, carpets and objects, 11.30. Phillips and Continental ceramics and glass.

Passports

Israel has decided to allow in visitors with a British visitor's passport, provided they also produce their expired full passport. A British Visitor's Passport on its own is not sufficient.

The papers

The riots in Scotland and Taster's coverage widespread comment in today's newspapers. Once again the police are caught in the middle, the Daily Mirror says. "If the police can protect seaside resorts from skinheads on bank holidays, coloured youngsters are entitled to ask why they cannot stop racist provocation".

The Daily Mail says the police are "unreasonably criticised." When they turn out in force, as at Brighton, they are called provocative. When they are only few, as at Scotland, they are said to be failing in their duty. The police have no protection of all suitable riot equipment. Urgent action is needed because it is appallingly easy in today's Britain to break police heads and get away with it.</